

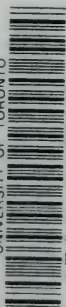
BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS

VERGIL

AENEID . BOOK IV

A. S. WARMAN B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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# BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL SERIES

EDITED BY E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

*Classical Master at St. Paul's School*

## VERGIL'S AENEID

### BOOK IV



DIDO'S PYRE. (From the Vatican Vergil and other sources.)

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Virgil

(P. VERGILI MARONIS)

# AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS

EDITED BY

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## PREFACE



FOR the notes to this edition I have relied mainly on Forbiger, Conington, and Sidgwick. It will be noticed that I have quoted several of Mr. Sidgwick's happy translations: though his edition is intended for older boys, its notes have a clearness and power of stimulating interest, of which I can only hope some trace may be found in my own.



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# INTRODUCTION



## VERGIL'S LIFE.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born in B. C. 70, near Mantua in Northern Italy, then called Gallia Cisalpina. His home was a country one, his father owning a small estate and farm, and his fondness for the country never left him. He received a very good education, first at Cremona and Mediolanum (now Milan), afterwards at Naples and probably Rome. Then we may suppose he went back to his father's farm, but we know nothing certain about him till B. C. 42. In that year Octavianus, afterwards the Emperor Augustus, defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, and on returning to Italy proceeded to reward his soldiers by giving them presents of land. Vergil's home was to have been seized for this purpose, but Vergil appealed to Octavianus and saved it.

This led to his introduction to the court of Augustus, where he soon became a favourite, for Augustus and his chief adviser Maecenas were very attentive to all well-educated and literary men who came under their notice. Maecenas induced him to write the Georgics, and it was at the request of Augustus that he undertook the Aeneid. One of his best friends (and he had many) was the poet Horace, whom he introduced to Maecenas. He lived mainly at Rome and Naples, but in B. C. 20 he went for a short visit to Greece. On returning to Italy his health,

which was never good, broke down, and he died towards the end of B. C. 19. He was buried close to Naples.

In character he was gentle, modest, and generous. That he was modest is shown by the story of his desiring his friends on his death-bed to burn the Aeneid, as being an imperfect work.

### VERGIL'S WORKS.

The three works which gained for Vergil his reputation as a poet are (1) *The Bucolics*, (2) *The Georgics*, (3) *The Aeneid*.

*The Bucolics*, or *Eclogues*, are ten short poems on country life, largely in the form of dialogues or conversations between shepherds. They are imitated from a Greek poet, and do not give a real account of country life in Italy: but they have a charm of their own, and the versification was smoother and more musical than that of previous Latin poetry. The fourth Eclogue was long supposed to contain a prophecy of the Messiah.

*The Georgics* are four books on country occupations, namely the cultivation of land, breeding of cattle, cultivation of trees, and bee-keeping. All these Vergil was well fitted to discuss owing to his early surroundings; and the language in which he has expressed himself is more finished and beautiful than that of the *Bucolics* or even the *Aeneid* itself.

*The Aeneid* was his last and is his most famous work. Like Homer's *Iliad*, which it imitates in many ways, it is an epic poem, or poem of adventures. But it has a 'moral,' which the *Iliad* has not, and the moral is the glory of Rome. It is a deliberate attempt, due partly to the suggestion of Augustus, partly no doubt to Vergil's own patriotism, to make the Roman proud of his empire

by connecting its history with the heroes of old. With this purpose Vergil dwells much on the antiquity of his country's religion and customs; and in the sixth book he makes Aeneas meet Anchises in the under-world and hear him prophetically rehearse the deeds that were to win the empire. Throughout the story of Aeneas' adventures the pomp and majesty of Rome is constantly alluded to, and the triumph of the nation shown to be secure through the protection and favour of the gods. Shakespeare's historical plays did the same for English patriotism. Compare for instance John of Gaunt's famous speech in *Richard II*, ii. 1, with such lines as 229-231 in the fourth book of the *Aeneid*.

#### VERGIL'S FAME.

While he was alive Vergil was recognized by his contemporaries as the greatest of all Latin poets, and he has always been so regarded by the world. But he is generally admitted to hold a high position among the poets of all ages and countries; and this reputation is due mainly to two qualities, firstly his wide sympathy with the feelings and troubles of mankind, secondly the perfection of his language. He can be either simple or elaborate, but in each case his phrases are such as only a true poet could have written; they are not merely neat, but appeal to the imagination as well as the heart and intellect. Our own poet Tennyson speaks of his work as containing

All the chosen coin of fancy

and,                    Flashing out from many a golden phrase.—

All the charm of all the Muses

Often flowering in a lonely word.

Before the end of the reign of Augustus Vergil's works were regularly read in Roman schools; and no education was considered complete without a close study of the greatest Latin poet. In the Middle Ages he was commonly regarded as a magician, owing perhaps, it has been suggested, to his powerful account of the mysteries of the under-world; and it was long the custom to regard the chance opening of a book of Vergil as a means of foretelling the future (see the instance in this book ll. 615-620 and note). The Italian poet Dante represents Vergil as accompanying and protecting him in his visit to the infernal regions.

#### STORY OF THE AENEID.

Aeneas was the son of Anchises and Venus, goddess of love (called by the Greeks Aphrodite). He was a nephew of Priam, king of Troy, and fought for the Trojans against the Greeks in the war which Homer tells of in the *Iliad*. When Troy was captured and burnt by the Greeks, Aeneas escaped with his father and son, and wandered about the sea till he was cast on the African coast at Carthage. With this the story of the Aeneid opens. Dido, queen of Carthage entertains Aeneas hospitably, and he relates to her (Books II and III) his adventures at the taking of Troy and afterwards. Dido falls in love with him, and Aeneas at first returns her love, but being warned by the gods that he must proceed to Italy abandons her, and she commits suicide.

After stopping in Sicily for a while, Aeneas and his company reach the coast of Italy, near Naples, and here Aeneas descends to the under-world, where he meets the shades of Dido and Anchises (Book VI). The latter foretells the future greatness of Rome. The Trojans then



come to the mouth of the Tiber in Latium, and are told by a sign from heaven that this is the end of their wanderings. Aeneas gets betrothed to Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, king of Latium : but Juno stirs up Turnus, who also claims Lavinia, to fight against the foreign intruders. Books VIII to XII are occupied with the war between the two foes. Finally Aeneas kills Turnus in single combat.

#### THE FOURTH BOOK OF THE AENEID.

This and the sixth book are generally considered the best of the twelve ; the sixth because it contains the weird and imaginative account of the visit to the infernal regions, and the proud prophecy of Anchises ; the fourth because of the human interest of Dido's unhappy story. Not everybody can feel sustained interest in the doings of Aeneas, who is 'so regulated by fate, visions, and superintending deities' that his character and fortunes are hardly exciting. We know that he will be strictly obedient to Jupiter's orders. will be always 'pious,' and be rewarded by success. But the picture of Dido's alternate despair and indignation is one to affect readers of all times, and the fourth book has always been the most 'popular.'

Aeneas is not so interesting then as Homer's heroes, Achilles and Odysseus. But worse must be said of him with regard to his doings in this book. Vergil has drawn the picture of Dido's sorrows with such sympathy that he has unavoidably represented his hero as a mean and traitorous man, who on being taxed with his perfidy makes a shuffling and ungenerous reply (ll. 333-362), and is only anxious to get away without a 'scene.' The attractiveness of the book is thus due to the wonderful

speeches of Dido, first pathetic, then furiously threatening; also to the description of her growing love, and to the narration of the horrors which urge her to her miserable end. There is also the fatal part played by the gentle Anna in hastening the catastrophe: it is she who induces Dido to yield to her love, and who prepares the pyre for her sister's death; and she has to endure the reproaches and jealousy of Dido, and to perform the thankless task of trying to make Aeneas relent.

#### SPECIMENS OF TRANSLATION.

Dryden, who wrote in the seventeenth century, and William Morris, who is only recently dead, are perhaps the most well-known poets who have translated the Aeneid. Dryden is so free as to be frequently incorrect; Morris so literal and old-fashioned in language as to be often cramped and unmusical. The following are their respective translations of ll. 615-629:—

Yet let a race untam'd, and haughty foes,  
His peaceful entrance with dire arms oppose;  
Oppress'd with numbers in th' unequal field,  
His men discourag'd, and himself expell'd;  
Let him for succour fly from place to place,  
Torn from his subjects and his son's embrace:  
First let him see his friends in battle slain,  
And their untimely fate lament in vain:  
And when, at length, the cruel war shall cease,  
On hard conditions may he buy his peace.  
Nor let him then enjoy supreme command,  
But fall untimely by some hostile hand,  
And lie unbury'd on the barren sand.  
These are my prayers, and this my dying will:  
And you, my Tyrians, every curse fulfil;  
Perpetual hate, and mortal wars proclaim  
Against the prince, the people, and the name.

These grateful offerings on my grave bestow,  
Nor league, nor love, the hostile nations know :  
Now, and from hence in every future age,  
When rage excites your arms, and strength supplies  
the rage,  
Rise some avenger of our Libyan blood ;  
With fire and sword pursue the perjurd brood :  
Our arms, our seas, our shores oppos'd to theirs,  
And the same hate descend on all our heirs.

---

Yet let him faint mid weapon-strife and hardy folk of war !  
And let him, exiled from his house, torn from Iulus, wend,  
Beseeching help mid wretched death of many and many  
a friend.

And when at last he yieldeth him to pact of grinding peace,  
Then short-lived let his lordship be, and lovèd life's increase.  
And let him fall before his day, unburied on the shore !  
Lo this I pray, this last of words forth with my blood I pour.  
And ye, O Tyrians, 'gainst his race that is, and is to be,  
Feed full your hate ! When I am dead send down this gift  
to me :

No love between the peoples twain, no troth for anything !  
And thou, Avenger of my wrongs, from my dead bones out-  
spring,  
To bear the fire and the sword o'er Dardan-peopled earth  
Now or hereafter ; whensoever the day brings might to birth.  
I pray the shore against the shore, the sea against the sea,  
The sword 'gainst sword—fight ye that are, and ye that are  
to be !

#### METRE.

(1) The Aeneid is written in hexameters, that is, lines of six feet ; and each foot must consist of a dactyl or a spondee, that is, a long syllable followed by two short (—○○), or two long syllables (— —). The sixth foot however

must be either a spondee or a long and a short syllable (— or — ∪); and the fifth foot is practically always a dactyl.

(2) There must be a break between two words in the third or (rarely) the fourth foot: this is called the *caesura*.

(3) The last syllable of a word that ends in a vowel or *m* is cut off or 'elided' before a word beginning with a vowel or *h*.

The following is a regular line:—

Āt rēg|īnă grăv|ī || iām|dūdūm | sāūciă | cūrā. (l. 1.)

The following is an example of elision:—

His dic|tīs īn|cēns(um) || ānīm(um) | īnflāmm|āvīt ām|ōrē.  
(l. 54.)

Vergil is very fond of elision; and it is only occasionally that he lets the sentence end with the end of a line, for that would produce monotony if done very frequently, and Vergil is always aiming at variety both in phrase and metre.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS

---

*Dido passes a restless night in thinking of Aeneas. In the morning she addresses her sister; 'What a hero this stranger is! never since Sychaeus' death has anyone awakened love in my heart, yet I feel it for Aeneas. But I will ever be faithful to my dead husband.'*

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura  
volnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.  
multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat  
gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore voltus  
verbaque, nec placidam membrīs dat cura quietem. 5  
postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras,  
umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,  
cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:  
'Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?  
quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes! 10  
quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!  
credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum:

degeneres animos timor arguit. heu, quibus ille  
 iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!  
 si mihi non animo fixum inmotumque sederet 15  
 ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,  
 postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;  
 si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,  
 huic uni forsā potui succumbere culpaē.  
 Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei 20  
 coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede penates,  
 solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem  
 inpulit: adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.  
 sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,  
 vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad um-  
 bras, 25  
 pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,  
 ante, Pudor, quam te violō, aut tua iura resolvo.  
 ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores  
 abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.  
 sic effata sinum lacrimis inplevit obortis. 30

*Anna answers: 'Why still grieve for Sychaeus? You are yet young; you need a defender; heaven may intend you to marry Aeneas: pray to the gods, and detain Aeneas here.'*

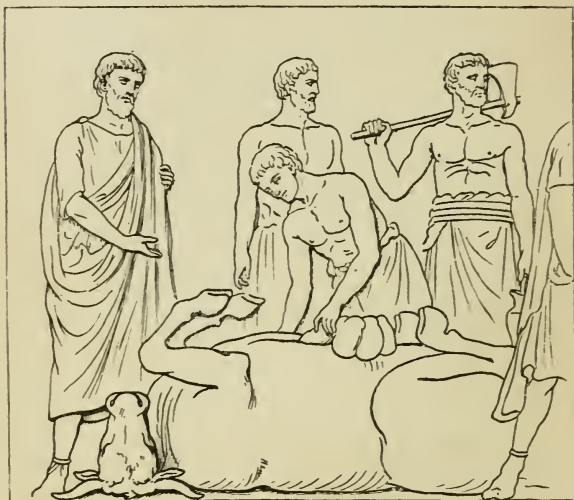
Anna refert: 'O luce magis dilecta sorori,  
 solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,  
 nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?  
 id cinerem aut manes credis curare sepultos?  
 esto. aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, 35  
 non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas.  
 ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis

dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?  
 nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?  
 hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40  
 et Numidae infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis:  
 hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes  
 Barcaei. quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam  
 germanique minas?  
 dis equidem auspicibus reor et Iunone secunda 45  
 hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.  
 quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere  
 regna  
 coniugio tali! Teuerum comitantibus armis,  
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!  
 tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis 50  
 indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,  
 dum pelago desaevit hiemps et aquosus Orion,  
 quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum.

*Dido yields to her passion and her sister's arguments. They offer sacrifice and seek a sign from heaven. But it does not soothe Dido, whose case is as wretched as that of a fatally stricken deer. Her whole time is spent with Aeneas or in thinking of him. All the affairs of her new city are at a standstill.*

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,  
 spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. 55  
 principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras  
 exquirunt: mactant lectas de more bidentes  
 legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyaeo,  
 Iunoni ante omnes, cui vincla iugalia curae.  
 ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido 60

candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit ;  
aut ante ora deum pingues spat̄iatur ad aras,  
instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis  
pectoribus inhians spir̄antia consulit extā.  
heu vatum ignarae mentes ! quid vota furem, 65



AUGURY BY INSPECTION OF THE ENTRAILS. (From a bas-relief.)

quid delubra iuvant ? est molles flamma medullas  
interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore volnus.  
uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur  
urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagittā,  
quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70  
pastor agens telis, liquitque volat̄ile ferrum



nescius : illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat  
 Dictaeos ; haeret lateri letalis arundo.—  
 nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,  
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam ; 75  
 incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit :  
 nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,  
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores  
 exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.  
 post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80  
 luna premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,  
 sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis  
 incubat : illum absens absentem auditque videtque  
 aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,  
 detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85  
 non coeptae adsurgunt turres ; non arma iuventus  
 exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello  
 tuta parant : pendent opera interrupta, minaeque  
 murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

*Juno sees Dido's plight and reproaches Venus for it. She proposes that Aeneas should marry Dido and found a kingdom at Carthage protected by both goddesses.*

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90  
 cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,  
 talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis :  
 'egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis  
 tuque puerque tuus, magnum et memorabile nomen.  
 una dolo divom si femina victa duorum est. 95  
 nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra  
 suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altae.

sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamine tanto?  
 quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos  
 exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100  
 ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.  
 communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus  
 auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,  
 dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae.'

*Venus perceives that Juno really wants to baulk Aeneas of his promised kingdom in Italy. She suggests that Jupiter may not approve of the plan. Juno undertakes to sound him, and proposes meanwhile a scheme to bring about a union between Aeneas and Dido. Venus assents.*

Olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam, 105  
 quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—  
 sic contra est ingressa Venus: 'quis talia demens  
 abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello,  
 si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur?  
 sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam 110  
 esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,  
 miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.  
 tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.  
 perge; sequar.' tum sic excepit regia Iuno:  
 'mecum erit iste labor. nunc qua ratione, quod  
 instat, 115  
*accomplish* confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.  
 venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido  
 in nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus  
 extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.  
 his ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum, 120



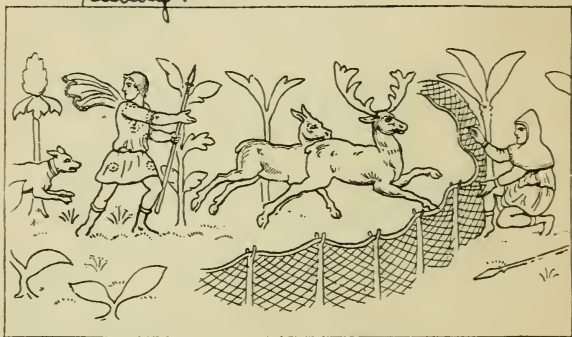
A BOAR-HUNT. (From a bas-relief.)

dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,  
 desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.  
 diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca :  
 speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem  
 devenient. adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125  
 conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.  
 'hic Hymenaeus erit.' non adversata petenti  
 adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea revertis.

*Dido and Aeneas go out hunting, splendidly attended.  
 Dido is in rich attire, and Aeneas is equal to Apollo  
 in comely grace. The young Ascanius distinguishes  
 himself by his ardour.*

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.  
 it portis, iubare exorto, delecta iuventus :

130



HUNTING WITH NETS. (From a silver vase.)

retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,  
 Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.

reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi  
 Poenorum expectant, <sup>surpl</sup> ostroque insignis et auro  
 stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135  
 tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva



STATUE OF APOLLO. (In the Vatican.)

Sidoniam <sup>painted</sup> picto chlamydem circumdata limbo :  
 cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,  
 aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.  
 nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus  
 incedunt. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes

infert se socium Aeneas. atque agmina iungit.  
 qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta  
 deserit, ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,  
 instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum 145

Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi:  
 ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem  
 fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro:  
 tela sonant umeris: <sup>as simile as he</sup> ~~haud~~ illo <sup>chief</sup> ~~seignior~~ ibat.  
 Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150

postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,  
 ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae  
 decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentes  
 transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi  
 pulverulenta fuga glomerant montesque relin-  
 quunt. 155

at puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri  
 gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,  
 spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis  
 optat aprum, aut fulvom descendere monte leonem.

*A storm comes on: all fly for shelter. Aeneas and Dido  
 take refuge in a cave, where they are secretly united.*

<sup>Turbare</sup>  
 Interea magno misceri murmure caelum 160  
 incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus.  
 et Tyrii comites <sup>in all directions</sup> passim et Troiana iuventus  
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros  
 tecta metu petiere: ruunt de montibus amnes.  
 speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem 165  
 deveniunt. prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno  
 dant signum: fulsere ignes, et conscius aether



conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.  
ille dies primus leti primusque malorum  
causa fuit. neque enim specie famave movetur. 170  
 nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem :  
 coniugium vocat ; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

*hide*

*The secret is speedily known far and wide owing to Rumour,  
 a never-resting demon, all ears and eyes. Iarbas, a  
 rejected suitor for Dido's hand, hears the tale.*

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,  
 Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum :  
 mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo : 175  
 parva metu primo ; mox sese attollit in auras,  
 ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.  
 illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,  
 extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem  
 progenit, pedibus celerem et pernicipibus alis ; 180  
 monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore  
 plumae,  
 tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,  
 tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.  
 nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram  
 stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno. 185  
 luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,  
 turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,  
 tam ficti praeque tenax quam nuntia veri.  
 haec tum multiplici populòs sermone replebat  
 gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat : 190  
 venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,  
 cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido ;

*shows a man : wrong, wicked*

nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,  
 regnorum inmemores turpique cupidine captos.  
 haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 195  
 protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,  
 incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

*Iarbas prays to his father Jupiter, and taunts him with  
 his failure to support his pious son's cause. Dido  
 owed her city's security to Iarbas, and now was she  
 to be given to a womanish foreigner?*

Hic Hammone sat̄us, rapta Garamantide Nympha.  
 templa Iovi centum latis inmania regnis,  
 centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200  
 excubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore  
 pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis.  
 isque amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro,  
 dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divom,  
 multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: 205  
 'Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis  
 gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,  
 adspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,  
 nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes  
 terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent? 210  
 femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem  
 exiguum pretio posuit, cui litus arandum,  
 cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra  
 reppulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.  
 et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu,  
 Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem 215  
 subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis  
 quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.'



*Jupiter hears his son's prayer, and sends Mercury with a message to Aeneas. Aeneas is bidden to remember that Italy is his destined home: let him at any rate not ruin the prospects of Ascanius: he must set sail at once.*



BUST OF JUPITER. (In the Vatican.)

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem  
audii omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit

regia, et oblitos famae melioris amantes.

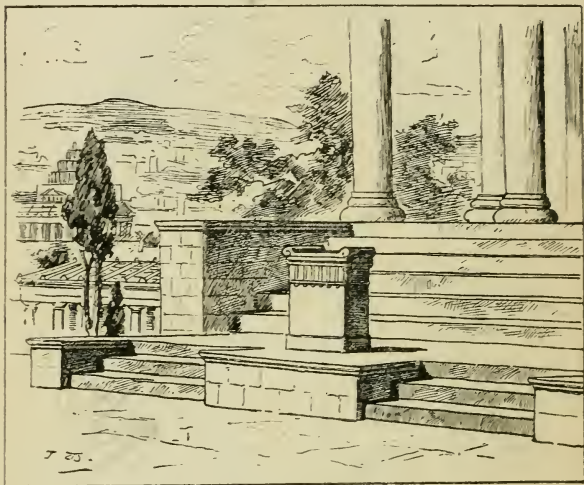
tum sic Mercurium adloquitur, ac talia mandat :

‘vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pinnis,

Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc

expectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225

adloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.



AN ALTAR. (From a Temple at Pompeii.)

non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem  
promisit. Graiumque ideo his vindicat armis :  
sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem  
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris 230  
proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.  
si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum.

nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,  
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?  
 quid struit? aut qua spē inimicā in gente moratur, 235  
 nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arya?  
 naviget: haec summa est: hic nostri nuntius esto.'

*Mercury takes his rod and winged sandals, and flies first  
 to mount Atlas. Thence he goes to Carthage, skim-  
 ming the sea like a cormorant.*

Dixerat. ille patris magni parere parabat <sup>al</sup>  
 imperio: et primum pedibus <sup>winged sandals</sup> talaria nectit  
 aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra 240  
 seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant.  
 tum <sup>rod</sup> Virgam capit (hac animas ille evocat Orco  
 pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit;  
 dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat); <sup>unseen</sup>  
 illā fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat <sup>seems</sup> 245  
 nubila. iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit  
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit, <sup>Support</sup>  
 Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris  
 piniferum <sup>st</sup> caput et vento pulsatur et imbri; <sup>chin</sup>  
 nix humeros <sup>shed over</sup> infusa tegit: tum flumina mento 250  
 praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.  
 hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis <sup>resting</sup>  
 constitit: hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas <sup>mercury</sup>  
 misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum  
 piscosos <sup>not</sup> scopulos, humilis volat aequora iuxta: <sup>near</sup> 255  
 haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat  
 litus arenosum Libyae ventosque secabat <sup>cleave</sup>  
 materno veniens ab avo Cylleniam proles.

*haud aliter* <sup>at</sup> *not otherwise*

*Mercury finds Aeneas occupied in the building of Dido's city, gives him Jupiter's message, and vanishes.*

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,



ATLAS. (From a painted vase.)

Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem  
 conspicit: atque illi <sup>sparkling</sup> stellatus <sup>yellow</sup> iaspide <sup>mantle</sup> fulva  
 ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, -  
 demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido  
 fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.  
 continuo invadit: 'tu nunc Carthaginis altae 265  
 fundamenta locas? pulchramque uxorius urbem  
 extru<sup>is</sup>, heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum?  
 ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo  
 regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet,  
 ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras: 270  
 quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis <sup>spend time idly</sup> teris otia terris?  
 si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,  
 [nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem.] 275  
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli  
 respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus 275  
 debentur.' tali Cyllenius ore locutus  
 mortales visus medio sermone relinquit,  
 et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

*Aeneas, awed by the divine command, is at a loss what to do.  
 Finally he orders the ships to be secretly made ready  
 for sailing, while he endeavours to smooth things over  
 to Dido.*

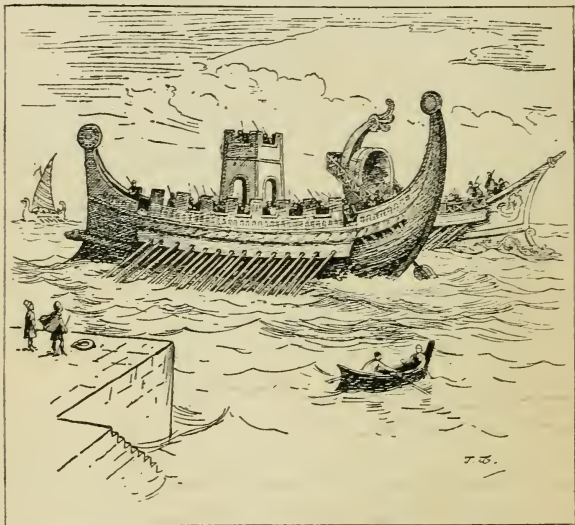
*At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,*  
 arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. 280  
 ardet abire fuga, dulcesque relinquere terras,  
 attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.  
 heu, quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furem  
 audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat? → choose  
 exordia = beginning

atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit  
illuc, *in hanc illam ad dextram sinistram* 285

in partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.

haec alternanti potior *secundum* sententia visa est:

Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum:  
classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant;



ROMAN GALLEYS. (From a bas-relief and the Vatican Vergil.)

arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis, 290  
dissimulent: sese interea, quando optima Dido  
nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores.  
temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi  
tempora, quis *bonis* rebus dexter modus. ocius omnes  
imperio laeti parent, ac iussa facessunt. 295

*regularly do*



*Dido, through Rumour, gets wind of the intended flight.  
 She rages like a Bacchante, and attacks Aeneas:  
 'Traitor! your plan is known: have you no pity?  
 will even the stormy weather not keep you in my hated  
 presence? by our past happiness I pray you to relent:  
 I am defenceless; I have sacrificed everything for you:  
 I have no child even to comfort me.'*



A BACCHANTE. (From a painted vase.)

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem ?)  
 praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,  
 omnia tuta timens. eadem impia Fama furenti

detulit armari classem cursumque parari.

*non* saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem <sup>300</sup>

bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris

*non* Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho

*non* orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.

tandem his Aenean *addens* compellat vocibus ultro:—

‘dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum <sup>305</sup>

posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?

nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,

nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?

quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,

et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum, <sup>310</sup>

crudelis? quid? si non arva aliena domosque

ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,

Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?

mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque

tuam te,—

quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reli-

qui—

<sup>315</sup>

per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,

si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam

dulce meum: miserere domus labentis. et istam,

oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.

te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni <sup>320</sup>

odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem

extinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,

fama prior. cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.

quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia

frater

<sup>325</sup>



destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?  
 saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset  
 ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula  
 luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,  
 non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.' 330

*Aeneas impassively replies: 'It is true you have done much for me; but I never regarded our marriage as a real one. If I were free to arrange my own future, Troy would be my first care; but heaven has decreed that my home is to be Italy. You have settled in a strange land, why should not I? I have received unmistakeable commands from the gods, and I must think of Ascanius. You must take it calmly, therefore.'*

Dixerat. ille Iovis monitis inmota tenebat  
 lumina, et ~~obnixus~~ <sup>stans</sup> curam sub corde premebat.  
 tandem pauca refert: 'ego te, quae plurima fando  
 enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo  
 promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, 335  
 dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.  
pro re pauca loquar. neque ego hanc abscondere furto  
 speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec coniugis unquam  
 praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.  
 me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340  
auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas,  
 urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum  
 reliquias colerem; Priami tecta alta manerent,  
 et recidiva manu posuisssem Pergama victis. — *for the tongue*  
 sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345  
 Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes.  
 hic amor, haec patria est. si te Carthaginis arces,  
 Phoenissam. Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,

quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,  
 invidia est? et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 350  
 me patris Anchisae, quoties umentibus umbris  
 nox <sup>over</sup> operit terras. quoties astra ignea surgunt,  
 admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;  
 me puer Ascanius, capitisque iniuria cari,  
 quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355  
 nunc etiam interpretes divom, Iove missus ab ipso,  
 (~~testor utrumque caput~~) celeres mandata per auras  
 detulit. ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi  
 intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausì.  
 desine meque tuis incendere teque querellis; 360  
 Italiam non sponte sequor.' *Is he sincere?*

*Dido indignantly replies; 'Unfeeling, inhuman deceiver! what worse can befall me? he shows no trace of remorse; even heaven is against me. Yet I rescued him from the sea and shared my kingdom with him. Go then; of course the gods are greatly concerned with your future. Yet you shall suffer; alive or dead I shall ever haunt you.' She leaves him and swoons away.*

Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,  
 huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat  
 luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:  
 'nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365  
 perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens  
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.  
 nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?  
 num fletu <sup>sing</sup> ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?  
 num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem  
 est? 370

quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec maxima Iuno,  
nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.

*nunc* nusquam tuta fides. eiectum litore, egentem — *manum*

excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi;

amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375

heu furiis incensa feror! nunc augur Apollo,

nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso

interpretis divom fert horrida iussa per auras.

scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos

*disturbat* sollicitat. neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380

i, sequere Italiam ventis; pete regna per undas.

spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,

supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido

saepe vocaturum. sequar atris ignibus absens;

et cum frigida mors anima *repperit* seduxerit artus 385

omnibus umbra locis adero. dabis, improbe, poenas;

audiam, et haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.

his medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras

*disturbat* aegra fugit. seque ex oculis avertit et aufert, — *removet*

linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa paran-

tem 390

dicere. suscipiunt famulae, *conlapsa* conlapsaque membra

marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

*Aeneas, much disturbed, proceeds to his ships, which are hurriedly launched. The Trojans on the shore are astir like busy ants.*

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem

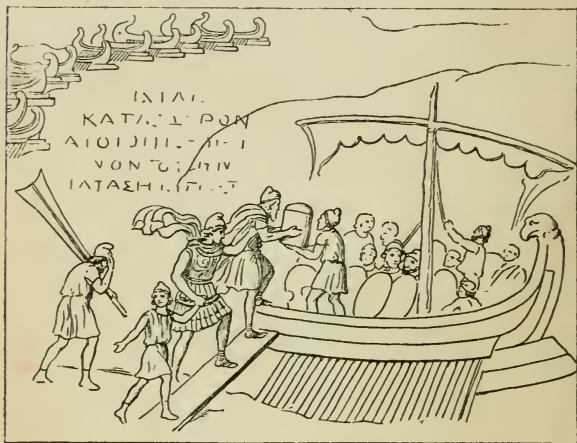
solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,

multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus

amore. 395

iussa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisit  
 tum vero Teucri <sup>set to work</sup> incumbunt, et litore celsas <sup>high</sup>  
 deducunt toto naves. natat uncta carinā;  
 frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis  
 infabricata, fugae studio.  
 migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes;

400

AN EMBARKATION. (From the *Tabula Iliaca*.)

ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervom  
 cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:  
 it nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas  
 convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt 405  
 obnixae frumenta umeris: pars agmina cogunt  
 castigantque moras; opere omnis semita feryet.

! *supra*

*Dido sees the bustle of departure, and in her misery asks her sister to make a last appeal. 'Tell him I was never the enemy of his race or kindred. Let him stay but a little while, that my sorrow may have a respite; then let him go.'*

Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,  
 quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late  
 prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres 410  
 misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?  
 improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?  
 ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando  
 cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,  
 ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415

'Anna, vides toto properari litore: circum  
 undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,  
 puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.  
 hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,  
 et perferre, soror, potero. miserae hoc tamen  
 unum 420

exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille  
 te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;  
 sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras.  
 i, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum:  
 non ego cum Danais Troianam exscindere gentem 425  
 Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi:  
 nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli,  
 cur mea dicta neget duras demittere in aures.  
 quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:  
 exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430  
 non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,

nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat:  
 tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,  
 dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.  
 extremam hanc oro <sup>favour</sup> ~~veniam~~,—miserere sororis; 435  
 quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam.' L'

*Anna bears her entreaty to Aeneas more than once: but  
 he is as inflexible as an oak that is buffeted by gales.*

Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus  
 fertque refertque soror. sed nullis ille moveretur  
 fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit; ~~fluent~~  
 fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440  
 ac velut annoso validam cum robore, quercum  
 Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc  
 eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae ~~deeply~~  
 consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes:  
 ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445  
 aetherias, tantum <sup>max</sup> radice in Tartara tendit:  
 haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros  
~~funditur~~ <sup>buffeted</sup> ~~funditur~~, et magno persentit pectore curas:  
 mens inmota manet; lacrimae volvuntur inanes. ~~inane~~

*Dido's thoughts turn towards death. Her desperation is  
 increased by portents, supernatural voices, predictions,  
 and fearful dreams. She is like Pentheus or Orestes  
 driven by furies.*

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450  
 mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.  
 quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquat,  
 vidit, turicremis cum dona inponeret aris,  
 horrendum dictu, latice nigrescere sacros,

*water*



fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.

455

hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.

praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum

coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,

velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:

hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis

460



WOOLLEN FILLET. (From the medal-portrait of a vestal.)

visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret:

solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo

saepe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces.

multaque praeterea vatū praedicta piorum

terribili monitu horrificant. agit ipse furem

465

in somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui

sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur  
 ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.  
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,



ORESTES AND THE FURIES. (From a painted vase.)

et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas :  
 aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes 471  
 armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris  
 cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

*Dido, determined to die, would disguise her purpose from her sister: 'I know a way to settle my sorrow. A priestess from the far west, whose incantations have wonderful power, tells me what to do. Build a funeral pyre within the palace, and let all relics of Aeneas be put thereon to be destroyed.' Anna unsuspectingly obeys.*



Ergo ubi <sup>plan</sup>concepit furias evicta dolore  
decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475



GREEK ARMOUR.

- |            |   |               |
|------------|---|---------------|
| A. Helmet. | B. <i>θώραξ</i> , with shoulder-pieces. | C. Sword.     |
| D. Shield. | E, E. Greaves.                          | F, F. Spears. |
|            |   | G. Spur.      |

exigit, et maestam dictis adgressa sororem  
consilium vultu tegit. ac spem fronte serenat:

'inveni, germana, viam—gratare sorori—  
 quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.  
 Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem 480  
 ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas  
 axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum :  
 hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,  
 Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi  
 quae dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485  
 spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.  
 haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,  
 quas velit, ast aliis duras inmittere curas ;  
 sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro ;  
 nocturnosque ciet manes ; mugire videbis 490  
 sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.  
 testor, cara, deos, et te, germana, tuumque  
 dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.  
 tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras *to arm over all with*  
 erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit 495  
 impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque iugalem,  
 quo perii, superinponant : abolere nefandi  
 cuncta viri monimenta iubet monstratque sacerdos.  
 haec effata silet ; pallor simul occupat ora.  
 non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris *confer* 500  
 germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores  
 concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychaei.  
 ergo iussa parat.

*Dido wreathes the pyre with garlands, places an image of Aeneas upon it, and streus it with charms. The priestess utters her incantations. Dido calls on the gods.*

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras

erecta, ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,  
 intenditque locum <sup>garlands</sup> sertis, et fronde coronat  
 funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum  
 effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri  
 stant arae circum, et crines effusa sacerdos  
 ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque 510  
 tergemnamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.  
 sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni;  
 falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aenis  
 pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;  
 quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus 515  
 et matri praereptus amor.  
 ipsa mola manibusque pijs altaria iuxta,  
 unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta, <sup>sinclis</sup>  
 testatur moritura deos et conscia fati  
 sidera; tum. si quod non aequo foedere amantes 520  
 curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.

*Peaceful night follows; but Dido finds no rest; wretched thoughts assail her: 'What can I do? Shall I humble myself before my rejected suitors? Shall I follow the Trojans and beg them to take me with them? Shall I try to make my people emigrate once more? Nay, death is the only way. Troubled and sinful has been my life.'*

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem  
 corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant  
 aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, - <sup>enjoy</sup> course  
 cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres, 525  
 quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis- <sup>thick</sup>  
 rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti

lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.  
 at non infelix animi Phoenissa, neque umquam  
 solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530  
 accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens  
 saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu. *Amor*  
 sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat: *ponder*  
 'en, quid ago? rursusne procos <sup>intra</sup> ~~intra~~ priores  
 experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex, 535  
 quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?  
 Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrum  
 iussa sequar? quiane auxilio <sup>eor</sup> ~~iuv~~at ante levatos,  
 et ~~bene~~ apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?  
 quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis 540  
 invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum *no get*  
 Laomedontaeae sentis periuria gentis?  
 quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor <sup>negocium</sup> ~~ovantes~~?  
 an Tyriis omnique manu ~~stipata~~ meorum  
*evenire* *osant* ~~inferar~~, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545  
 rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?  
 quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque avertē dolorem.  
 tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima <sup>me</sup> ~~furentem~~ *ergo*  
 his, germana, malis <sup>laedis</sup> ~~oneras~~, atque obicis hosti.  
 non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550  
*pas* ~~degere~~, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!  
 non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!  
 tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

*Mercury appears in a vision to Aeneas, and bids him sail  
 at once for trouble is brewing.*

Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi.

carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis. 555  
huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem  
obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visâ monere est,



MERCURY. (From a painted vase.)

omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque  
et crines flavos et membra decora iuventa :  
'nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? 560

nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,  
 demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?  
 illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,  
 certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus.  
 non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?  
 iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis 566  
 conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,  
 si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.  
 heia age, rumpe moras. varium et mutabile semper  
 femina.’ sic fatus nocti se inmiscuit atrae. 570

*Aeneas wakes from sleep, and rouses his followers; all  
 put to sea in haste.*

Tum vero Aeneas subitis exterritus umbris  
 corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat:  
 ‘praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;  
 solvite vela citi. deus aethere missus ab alto  
 festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes 575  
 ecce iterum instimulat. sequimur te, sancte deorum,  
 quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.  
 adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo  
 dextra feras.’ dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem  
 fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580  
 idem omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque ruuntque:  
 litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;  
 adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

*At dawn Dido espies the departing fleet, and is maddened  
 at the sight. ‘Shall he get away unscathed? launch  
 and pursue him! Nay, it is too late: I should have  
 realized his perfidy sooner: I should have destroyed*

*him and his fleet. Gods above and below, hear my prayer: may he meet with unending disaster in Italy: may Tyrians and Trojans, Carthage and Rome, forever be at strife. Appear, my avenger, whoe'er thou art, to pursue them with inveterate hatred.'*

Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras  
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585  
 regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem  
 vidit, et aequatis classem procedere velis,  
 litoraue et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,  
 terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum  
 flaventesque abscissa comas, 'pro Iuppiter! ibit 590  
 hic,' ait, 'et nostris inluserit advena regnis?  
 non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,  
 deripientque rates alii navalibus? ite,  
 ferte citi flammis, date vela, inpellite remos.  
 quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem insania  
 mutat? 595  
 infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt <sup>plebs</sup>  
 tum decuit, cum <sup>funer</sup> sceptrum dabas. en dextra fidesque,  
 quem secum patrios aiunt portare penates,  
 quem subiisse umeris <sup>confectum</sup> aetate parentem!  
 non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600  
 spargere? non socios, non ipsum <sup>destray</sup> absumere ferro  
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?  
 verum <sup>metum</sup> anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—fuisset;  
 quem <sup>metui</sup> moritura? faces in castra tulissem,  
 inplessemque foros flammis, natumque patrem-  
 que 605  
 cum genere <sup>extinxem</sup> exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.  
 sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras.



tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno,  
 nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,  
 et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae, 610  
 accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,  
 et nostras audite preces. si tangere portus  
 infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,  
 et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret :  
 at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615  
<sup>+ tale - exilis -</sup>  
 finibus extorris, complexu avolsus Iuli,  
 auxilium inploret, videatque indigna suorum  
 funera ; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae  
 tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,  
 sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. 620  
 haec precor ; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine  
 fundo.

tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
<sup>primum</sup>  
 exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro  
 munera. nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt.  
 exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, 625  
 qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,  
 nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.  
 litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
 inprecor, arma armis ; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.

*Dido tells a nurse to send Anna, then mounts the pyre,  
 bids farewell to life, and stabs herself.*

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630  
 invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.  
 tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei ;  
 namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat :



‘Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem :  
 dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lymp<sup>ph</sup>a, 635  
 et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat :  
 sic veniat, tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.

sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,  
 perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis ;  
 Dardaniique ro<sup>gum</sup> capitis permittere flammae.’ 640

sic ait. illa gradum studio celerabat anili.

at trepida et coeptis inmanibus effera Dido,

sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes-

interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,

interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos

conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit

Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.

hic postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile

conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,

incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 650

‘dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebant,

accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.

vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi ;

et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.

urbem praeclaram statui ; mea moenia vidi : 655

ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi :

felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum

numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae !’

dixit : et os inpressa toro, ‘moriemur inultae,

sed moriamur,’ ait. ‘sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. 660

hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto

Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.’

*Her attendants find her dying. The city is in an uproar.  
Anna arrives, bewails her sister's deception of herself,  
and strives to revive her.*

Dixerat: atque illam media inter talia ferro <sup>on board</sup>  
conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore  
spumantem, sparsasque manus. it clamor ad alta 66;  
atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.  
lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu  
tectata fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether. <sup>laments</sup>  
~~non aliter quam si~~ inmissis <sup>helms</sup> ruit hostibus omnis  
Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670  
culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum,  
audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu  
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis <sup>just</sup>  
per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:  
<sup>was this her purpose</sup> hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675  
hoc rogos iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?  
quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem  
sprexisti moriens? eadem me ad fata vocasses <sup>would</sup>  
idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset. <sup>then you had...</sup>  
his etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680  
voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?  
extincti te meque, soror, populumque patresque  
Sidonios, urbemque tuam. date volnera lymphis  
abluam, et extremus si quis super halitus errat,  
ore legam.' sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685  
semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat  
cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.  
illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus  
deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.

ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit :  
ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto  
quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

690

*Juno sends Iris to release Dido from her suffering.*

Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem



IRIS. (From the Vatican Vergil.)

difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,  
quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus

nam, quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, 696  
sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,  
nondum illi flavom Proserpina vertice crinem  
abstulerat. Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.  
ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis, 700  
mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,  
devolat, et supra caput adstitit: 'hunc ego Diti  
sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo.'  
sic ait, et dextra crinem secat. omnis et una  
dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit. 705

## NOTES

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line 1. Queen Dido had spent the previous evening in listening to Aeneas' account of his adventures, which excited her admiration and love, just as in Shakespeare those of Othello fascinated Desdemona.

**at** is used to resume the story; 'now.'

**cura** here and in l. 5 means anxiety or trouble caused by love.

2. **volnus** and **ignis** are used metaphorically of the effects of love. In the same way we say, 'the *stings* of conscience,' 'burning with anger,' &c.

**alit venis**, 'nourishes by her veins,' literally; but Vergil constantly uses phrases which must not be put straight into English, and left as nonsense. Having found out the exact meaning of each word, we must see what the whole phrase means. Here, for instance, the meaning is that Dido lets love poison her blood, or exhaust her strength; 'lets the hurt thrive on her life-blood.'

3. **multa . . . multus** go closely with the verb and have the sense of an adverb; 'often.'

6. What does **postera** agree with? What is the subject of **lustrabat**?

8. **male** with adjectives has the force of a negative; e. g. *male fidus* = unfaithful.

9. **me suspensam**. Here again a literal translation will give awkward English, for we do not usually use adjectives and participles with pronouns in this way. 'Affright my anxious heart.'—Sidgwick.

10. **quis . . . hic**, 'what a man is this . . . who.' *Quis* = *qualis*, an exclamation, not a question.

11. **quem sese ore ferens**: short for *qualis est et quali ore*

*se fert!* 'What a dignified bearing he has!' lit. 'bearing himself what a man!'

**pectore... armis**: ablatives of quality. It is perhaps best to take the phrase as meaning, 'with what a strong heart and sword.' Another possible translation is, 'with what a mighty breast and shoulders.' Taken the first way *armis* is from *arma*, in the other from *armus*.

12. **nec vana fides**. *est* understood.

**genus esse**, 'that his race is divine.'

14. **iactatus**. *est* understood.

15. The subject of **sederet** in sense is the sentence that follows, expressing her resolve. *si* with the imperfect subjunctive implies that the fact is just the opposite.

16. **cui**: indefinite pronoun, used chiefly after *ne*, *si*, *quasi* *num*.

17. **deceptam morte fefellit**: *me* understood; see note, l. 9. A participle and a verb can often be translated by two verbs coupled by 'and.' Thus *urbem captam incendunt* = 'they take and burn the city'; lit. 'they burn the taken city.' Dido's first husband, Sychaeus, had been killed by her brother Pygmalion.

19. **culpae**: she felt it would be a fault to forget her husband through love for Aeneas.

20. **fata**: poetic use of plural for singular.

21. **fraterna**: not 'of a brother' (the usual sense), but 'done by a brother.'

**post sparsos penates**: i.e. the breaking up of her family ties by the crime. The construction is like that of *post urbem conditam* = 'since the founding of the city.'

22. **labantem** expresses the result of **inpulit**: 'so that it wavered.'

24. **optem**. This is called potential subjunctive. 'I could wish.' See l. 108.

**dehiscat** depends on *optem* as if there was an *ut* before it: a dependent command. Cf. l. 635 *dic properet*. Such a subjunctive is common with *volo*.

**ima** goes with the predicate, and qualifies *dehiscat* like an adverb.

27. **ante**: as we have had *prius* in l. 24 and both mean the same, one is 'redundant,' i.e. superfluous, and need not be translated.

*priusquam* and *antequam* are each often written as one word and are conjunctions. A subjunctive would more usually follow in this kind of sentence.

29. **sepulcro**: ablative of place (local ablative); very

common in Vergil (see Grammatical Appendix, for other instances): in prose there would have to be a preposition with it.

31. **sorori**: i.e. *mihi*.

32. Parse **carpere**. You can tell from the scansion of the verse whether the middle syllable is long or short. For the meaning see l. 2.

**perpetua . . . iuventa**: an instance of the way in which Vergil uses an ablative which cannot be explained by the ordinary grammar rules. As far as strict grammar goes, Shakespeare himself may be accused of writing bad English! The more ordinary expression would be *per totam iuventam*, or *perpetuo in iuventa*.

33. **noris**: contracted for *noveris*.

34. **cinerem . . . manes**: the dead Sychaeus.

35. **esto**: to be taken almost as a conjunction with what follows: 'granted that,' 'although.' What is the literal meaning?

**aegram** is emphatic. She suggests that Dido is no longer *aegra* over her husband's death.

36. **Libyae**: locative.

**Tyro**: see l. 29, note. *hic affatus*

38. **dives triumphis**: i.e. where victories, or battles, are common.

39. **consederis**. Why subjunctive?

40. Anna goes on to give reasons why Dido should seek the consolation and protection of another husband.

**genus**: in apposition to *urbes* grammatically, though in sense to 'people' understood. See l. 201.

42. **siti**: either causal ablative or ablative of quality equivalent to an adjective.

45. Ablatives absolute. *Iuno* was the protecting goddess of Carthage, and was also specially interested in marriages.

46. **vento**: instrumental ablative; 'with the wind' or 'before the wind.'

47. For the use of *quis*, see ll. 10, 11.

48. **coniugio**: ablative of attendant circumstances, or ablative absolute, = *si talem coniugem habebis*.

52. **desaevit**: *de* with verbs gives them a stronger force.

**aquosus Orion**: understand *est*. The setting in November of the constellation Orion was supposed to be always accompanied by rain-storms.

56. **pacem** has the sense of 'pardon' (for Dido's abandoning herself to her love).

**per aras**: i.e. going from altar to altar.



58. These gods were supposed to have especial power with regard to marriages.

59. **curae** (*sunt* understood): predicative dative; see l. 521.

61. The object of **fundit** is strictly *pateram*, but in sense it is the wine contained in it.

62. **pingues**: i.e. with offerings.

63. **instauratque diem donis**. The most usual meaning of *instaurare* is 'renew,' 'restore,' especially of an interrupted ceremony. The day had begun miserably for Dido owing to her troubled heart: she tries by her offerings to 'repair' the day, to begin it as it were afresh.

64. What peculiarity of scansion is there in this line? Vergil uses it in imitation of the rougher style of previous poets. See Appendix for other examples of irregular scansion.

65. The seers who, we may imagine, were comforting her by smooth prophecies are called 'unwitting' or ignorant for not understanding that their art was useless to a woman as madly in love as Dido.

66. **est**: short form of *edit*.

67. Cf. l. 2.

69. *conicere* is used of a throw that finds its mark, takes effect. Translate, 'when the arrow has struck home.'

71. **agens**: intransitive here.

**telis**: instrumental, with *agens*.

72. **nescius**: the word is meant to add to our pity, for the 'unwitting' hunter cannot even give her the *coup de grace*, thinking he has missed.

74. **moenia** here means the city, not merely its ramparts: see l. 96.

75. **paratam**: implying that Aeneas need not wander any longer in search of a home.

77. **eadem**, with *convivia*: i.e. the same as the day before, 'again.' Dido is represented as doing all this not on one day but several.

80. **lumen . . . premit**: i.e. is setting.

**obscura vicissim**: i.e. like the sun at the end of the day.

82. **stratis**: i.e. in the banqueting hall.

83-85. This does not mean after the banquet, but whenever Aeneas is absent.

84. **capta**: our nearest word is 'captivated.' but 'smitten' is better.

87. **bello**, with *tuta*: ablative of time.

88. **minae murorum** = *muri minaces*; a Vergilian way of putting the attribute of a thing instead of the thing itself,



a substantive where an adjective would be more natural. Cf. l. 132 *odora canum vis*. This is called 'abstract for concrete.'

90. What is the omitted antecedent of *quam*?

91. *famam*: i.e. the fear of open shame.

93. *vero* is sarcastic.

94. *puer tuus*: i.e. Cupid.

*nomen*: a third object to *refertis*.

96. *adeo* emphasizes *me*. The subject of *fallit* is the accusative and infinitive clause.

*moenia*: see l. 74, note.

97. Venus, she thinks, was jealous of Carthage (Juno's city), because it seemed that Aeneas might set up a kingdom there instead of Rome.

98. *quo nunc certamine tanto*? some verb like *progredieris* ('will you go on?') must be understood; *quo* being adverb = whither, and *certamine* ablative of manner.

100. *exercemus*: not quite the same meaning as in l. 87. Here it means 'busy ourselves with.'

101. *traxit*: the idea of the word is that of drinking in a (poisonous) liquid, or inhaling infectious air.

*per ossa*: 'throughout her frame.'

102. *communem . . . paribus* are emphatic: the former must be taken closely with *regamus*.

103. *auspiciis*: see note, l. 341.

104. *dotales*: to be taken with the verb, like *communem* above: 'as a dowry.' The subject of *servire* and *permittere* is of course Dido. If Aeneas married Dido, Venus (his mother) would get power over Carthage.

105. *olli*: old form of *illi*; remoter object to *ingressa est*.

*locutam*: short for *illam locutam esse*.

106. *quo* = *ut*: final.

*Libycas oras* would require *ad* in prose: see l. 124.

108. *abnuat . . . malit*, 'who would be so mad as to,' &c.; this is called *potential* subjunctive, some 'if' clause being understood, such as 'if he were asked, or, had to choose.'

109. *factum, quod memoras* refers to ll. 102-104, i.e. 'provided that your plan proved successful.'

110. *fatis*: ablative of instrument with *feror*; see l. 376.

*si* depends on *incerta*, indirect question: in prose it would be *num*.

115. *mecum*, 'in my hands,' 'my business.'

*iste* refers to l. 113, 'that you mention.'

*qua . . . possit*: indirect question depending on *docebo*.

116. *paucis*: understand *verbis*; see ll. 333, 337.

117. **venatum**: supine; used with verbs of *motion* only, to express purpose.

118. **ubi primos . . . ortus extulerit**: a poetical way of saying *ubi primum ortus erit* (*ubi primum* = 'as soon as').

120. **his**: i.e. Aeneas and Dido, dative of remoter object depending on *infundam*, l. 122.

121. **alae**, 'beaters,' thrown out like skirmishers or cavalry on the wings of an army.

**indagine**: lit. 'encircling,' i.e. nets to stop the game getting away, as in rabbiting you net some of the holes.

124. See note on l. 106.

126. **conubio**. In scanning this word the *i* must be reckoned as a consonant: see l. 168.

**propriam**: agreeing with *Dido* understood, *Dido* being the object of both *iungam* and *dicabo*. 'I will unite her to Aeneas and set her apart as his own.'

127. **hic Hymenaeus erit**, 'here shall their marriage be'; Hymen, the god of marriage, is used for the marriage itself.

**adversata**. The past participle is here used without a past sense, and may be translated by the present; see ll. 207, 589.

**petenti**: understand *Iunoni*. The pronoun or noun with which a participle agrees is often left out in Latin.

128. **dolis . . . repertis**: ablative absolute. Venus saw through Juno's proposal, and knew it would fail: see l. 106.

130. **portis**: ablative of motion from.

131. **retia . . . plagae**: no difference in meaning; but different words must of course be used in translation.

**rara**: i.e. with knots far apart; as they were going to hunt big game, they did not need closely knitted nets.

**lato . . . ferro**: ablative of quality: see l. 137.

132. **ruunt**: rather a peculiar verb to use of the hunting implements as well as the riders and dogs; but the sense is quite clear.

**odora canum vis**: either (1) 'the scenting power of dogs,' i.e. keen-scented dogs; see l. 88 and note; or (2) 'a pack of keen-scented dogs,' *vis* being used in the sense of a large number, as it is sometimes in Latin, and *odora* put for *odororum*. There is a third way, which it requires a knowledge of Greek to understand. This is the only instance in Latin of *odorus* having this meaning.

133. **thalamo**: see l. 29, note.

137. **picto . . . limbo**: ablative of quality or description. with *chlamydem*: see l. 131.

**chlamydem circumdata**, 'having girt about her her

cloak.' The accusative is frequently thus used in Vergil with a passive verb (especially participles) in imitation of a Greek construction. The idea is usually of doing something *to oneself*, reflexive; mostly of putting on or off clothes, &c. See ll. 493, 518. For other examples see Appendix.

138. **cui**: possessive dative; *est* understood.

**in aurum**, 'are tied into a golden knot,' i.e. fastened with a gold clasp.

142. **socium**: predicative = 'as a comrade'; cf. *dotales*, l. 104.

**agmina iungit**: understand *sibi*. The ordinary expression would be *se agmini iungit*. An instance of the way in which Vergil *varies* common phrases.

143. The Lycian town of Patara was one of the places at which Apollo received especial worship, and where he was supposed to foretell the future. See *Lyciae sortes*, l. 346. Apparently he did not reside there in winter.

**hibernam** almost = 'in winter': cf. *nocturnus*, ll. 303, 490, 609.

144. Delos is called *materna* because it was sacred to his mother Latona.

145. **circum**. Where would the word be placed in prose?

146. Notice the lengthening of *-que*; this is one of the exceptions in scansion which must not be imitated until you have written as much as and as well as Vergil.

**picti**: i.e. with their skins stained like ancient Britons. People from all nations were said to assemble yearly at Delos to do honour to Apollo.

147. **iugis**: ablative of place; so also *umeris*, l. 149.

148. **premit . . . fingens**: both governing *crinem*: 'trims and binds.'—Sidgwick.

149. **tela**. Apollo was noted as an archer.

150. **tantum**: i.e. no less than that of Apollo. Aeneas is as lithe and handsome.

151. **ventum**: *est* understood; impersonal use.

153. **iugis**: ablative of way by which; 'along the ridges.'

158. **votis** may be either dative with *dari* or ablative with *optat*.

159. **fulvom**: see note on l. 201.

160. **misceri**: see l. 411; the word is used of confused motion and noise.

163. **nepos Veneris**: i.e. Ascanius.

164. **petiere**. What is the full prose form of this?

165. **speluncam**. For omission of preposition, see ll. 106.

167. **ignes**: i. e. lightning.

**consciis**, 'which was aware of.'

168. **conubiis**: dative depending on *consciis*. For scansion, see l. 126.

169. **primus . . . causa fuit**, 'was the first which brought about.'

175. **mobilitate . . . eundo**: ablatives of cause.

176. **metu**: ablative of cause.

**primo**: adverbial.

178. **deorum**: objective genitive, 'anger *against* the gods'; an unusual example, because *ira* is not derived from a transitive verb. Earth was the mother of the Titans and the giants. Both were punished for rebellion against the gods. *Coeus* was a Titan, *Enceladus* a giant.

181. **cui**: possessive dative (see l. 138), 'who for every feather . . . has.' In the next line *sunt* is understood with *oculi*; and then Vergil, aiming as usual at variety, uses different verbs with *ora* and *aures*, instead of merely repeating *sunt*.

182. **subter**: i. e. there was an eye under every feather.

**mirabile dictu**: a common use of supine with *neuter* adjective in apposition to the sentence: see *horrendum dictu*, l. 454.

184. **medio**: adjective used as substantive, 'in the part between,' 'between'; not an ordinary use of *medius*.

186. **luce** = *die*, contrasted with *nocte* above.

**custos**: part of the predicate; 'as sentinel,' i. e. nothing escapes her notice.

188. **ficti pravique . . . veri**: used as substantives, and to be translated as such.

**tam . . . quam**: lit. 'as much . . . as,' so 'equally . . . and,' or 'both . . . and.'

190. For this use of *cano* see l. 14.

191. **venisse Aenean**, &c., depends on *canebat*.

192. **viro**, 'to whom as a husband.'

**dignetur** is subjunctive because the relative clause comes in an indirect statement.

193. **hiemem . . . quam longa**: lit. 'the winter as long as it is' (*est* understood), so = the whole winter. Vergil may have been thinking of Antony and Cleopatra.

**luxu**: adverbial ablative of manner: see *fuga* l. 155, *metu* l. 164.

196. **cursus**: objective. Note the common poetic use of plural for singular; see l. 199.

198. **hic**: i. e. *Iarbas*.

**satus** has the same sense as *cretus*, l. 191.

199. **latis . . . regnis** : ablative of place ; see note, l. 196.

200. **vigilem . . . ignem** : i.e. a fire always alight, like that of the Vestal virgins at Rome.

201. **excubias** : in apposition to *ignem*. *excubiae* means really the *act* of watching ; so the apposition is not exact in sense (see l. 40). It expresses the purpose of the consecration.

**divom** : possessive genitive. Notice how *o* is used instead of *u* after a *v* in Latin, *u* and *v* being really the same letter. Cf. *volnus*, *voltus*, *acervom*, *fulvom*.

202. **solum** and **limina** are governed by *sacraverat* : *pingue* and *florentia* express the result of the dedication.

203. **animi** : locative 'distraught in mind ;' in prose the ablative would be used. See *inops animi*, l. 300.

204. **numina** : i.e. statues : 'amid the presence of the gods.'—Sidgwick.

205. **supplex orasse** : the adjective must be translated by an adverbial phrase, 'in prayer' ; see note, l. 289.

206. **nunc**. Iarbas means that it was owing to himself that the worship of Hammon or Jupiter had been introduced into Africa.

207. **epulata** : see note on *adversata*, l. 127.

**Lenaenum . . . honorem** : i.e. wine ; *honor* is here used of the offering by which a god is honoured. Translate, 'the sacrifice of wine.'

209, 210. **nequiquam . . . caeci . . . inania** are emphatic. 'Is it for nothing that . . . are the lightnings aimless which . . . and their thunders ineffectual?'

**murmura** : objective. Vergil, in saying that the lightnings 'cause a troubled din,' follows the ancient idea that the thunder was caused by, because it followed, the lightning.

212. **pretio** : ablative of price. Iarbas had made Dido pay for the privilege of building a city.

**litus** : not 'sea-shore' (which would be rather a mean present !) but 'coast-land.'

213. **leges** here means the right of making laws, 'rule.'

215. **Paris**. Iarbas sneeringly gives Aeneas this name, because Paris carried off another man's wife, viz. Helen of Sparta. In the Trojan War which resulted Paris did not show much manliness. Besides this, the inhabitants of Western Asia Minor were in Vergil's time noted for luxury and effeminacy.

216. **mentum . . . crinemque . . . subnexus** : see l. 137, note. 'With his chin and hair bound beneath.'

**Maeonia** strictly = Lydian, whereas Paris and Aeneas

came from Phrygia, which bordered on Lydia : but Vergil simply means 'Asian,' and in the same way uses various names for 'African' which strictly apply to a particular part. Notice the *alliteration*, i.e. many words beginning with the same letter, also in l. 218 below. Here perhaps it expresses scorn. Iarbas' contempt for Aeneas' spruceness is like that of the Roundheads for the Cavaliers and their lovelocks.

'And the man of blood was there,  
With his long *essenced* hair.'—*Battle of Naseby*.

217. **rapto**: used as a substantive. Dido is of course meant.

**nos**: contrasted with *ille*, l. 215; 'meanwhile we.' Poetic plural for singular.

218. **quippe**: emphasizing *tuis*, ironical, 'to *thy* temples, look thou!' Iarbas means that Jupiter Hammon, who might be expected to help his son even if other gods failed, seems unable to do anything; sacrifices being useless, Iarbas tries taunts, and with success.

**famam**: i.e. Jupiter's reputation as the most powerful of the gods.

222. What peculiarity of scansion is there in this line? see l. 64 and note.

225. **expectat**: intransitive; in prose it is used only transitively; see l. 251.

**urbes**: i.e. Rome. Poetic plural for singular.

227. **genetrix**: i.e. Venus.

**talem**: complement after *fore* understood.

228. Venus rescued Aeneas when he was being beaten in single combat by Diomedes, and again at the final storming of Troy.

**vindicat**: poetical use of present for past.

229. 'Pregnant with empire and clamorous with war.'—Sidgwick. Cf. Shakespeare, *Richard II*, ii. 1. 51:—

'This teeming womb of royal kings.'

**fore**: subject *eum* understood, depending on *promisit*.

230, 231. **regeret . . . proderet . . . mitteret**: consecutive subjunctives: 'he should be a man such as should rule,' &c.

232. **nulla**: adverbial in sense; = 'not at all.'

233. **ipse** and **suus** are usually placed together in Latin, even when, as here, a preposition is separated from its case. The same is true of *quisque* and *suus*.

235. **spe inimica**. Notice the *hiatus*, i.e. a vowel at the end of a word not cut off before a following vowel. See note on l. 64.

**inimica . . . gente**. Carthage is called hostile, partly



because it was surrounded by unfriendly and jealous rivals for the hand of Dido, partly because the city itself was afterwards to become Rome's most deadly foe.

237. Notice the short decisive sentences.

**summa** : i.e. the main point, 'our final decision.'

**nuntius** strictly means a man who carries a message, here = the message itself.

240. **alis** : instrumental ablative with *sublimem*.

242. **virgam**. Mercury's staff (called *caduceus*) was both the sign of his office as messenger of the gods and also a kind of magician's rod. The next three lines describe the wonders which he works with it.

244. **lumina morte resignat**, 'unseals the eyes at death.' It was a Roman custom to open a dead man's eyes when he was laid on the funeral pile, in order that he might see his way to the under world. Vergil ascribes the act to Mercury, because Mercury was supposed to escort the souls of the dead (see the previous line).

**morte** : ablative of time.

245. **illa** : i.e. *virga*, depending on *fretus*.

247. Atlas was a giant who was supposed to support the arch of the sky (which the ancients thought was solid). His name was given to the lofty mountain range in the north-west of Africa; and poets treated giant and mountain as being the same, the fable being that Atlas was turned into a mountain.

248. **cui** : possessive, 'whose,' as in ll. 138, 181.

249. **piniferum** : a common epithet of mountains in poetry, but not really true of this particular one.

250. **mento** : ablative of motion from.

251. **praecipitant** : usually transitive, here intransitive : see ll. 225, 565.

254. Mercury is compared to a gull or cormorant swooping down.

257. **litus** : possibly depending on *volabat*, the latter meaning 'flew along.'

258. **materno . . . avo** : i.e. Atlas.

It is very possible that ll. 256-258 were not written by Vergil at all.

259. **magalia** : i.e. the poorer dwellings on the outskirts of Carthage.

263. **quae munera** : plural for singular, referring to *laena*, 'a gift which.'

271-275. See ll. 232-236.

274. **spes . . . Iuli** : i.e. the hopes felt by Iulus, not those

felt by other people about him. In grammatical language, the genitive is not 'objective,' but 'subjective.'

277. **medio sermone** expresses the abruptness of his disappearance, 'whilst yet speaking': see l. 388.

283, 284. **agat . . . audeat . . . sumat**: deliberative subjunctives: cf. l. 371. 'What is he to do?' &c.

285. Tennyson uses this expression in *The Passing of Arthur*. Sir Bedivere, in doubt whether to throw away the sword Excalibur, stands 'this way and that dividing the swift mind.'

**animum** is object also to *rapit* and *versat* in the next line.

286. **per omnia**, 'every way'; i.e. he thinks of every possible device.

287. **haec**: nominative feminine with *sententia*; **alternanti** is here used intransitively.

289. **aptent** and the following subjunctives are indirect commands with *ut* omitted (see l. 24), depending on the idea of commanding in the word *rocat*.

**taciti**: an example of an adjective going closely with a verb, to be translated in English by an adverb or adverbial phrase. See ll. 205, 295.

291. **sese** with *temptaturum* (*esse*) below; indirect statement, verb of saying understood.

**quando** here = 'since.'

292. **speret** here simply = 'expects'; see l. 419. It would take *future* infinitive in prose.

**amores**: poetic plural.

293, 294. **quae . . . tempora . . . quis . . . modus**: understand *sint* and *sit*; indirect questions depending on *temptaturum*, joined to *aditus*, which also depends on it.

293. **mollissima fandi tempora**, 'the most favourable moments for speech.' Aeneas wishes to get off without a 'scene' if he can, and hopes that Dido will be *mollis*.

295. **laeti**: see note, l. 289.

**parent**. How can you tell that this is a different word to *parent* in l. 290?

296. **possit**: see note on l. 108.

298. **omnia tuta timens**, 'fearing everything, however safe,' 'afraid where no fear was.'

**eadem**: i.e. the same rumour as the one mentioned l. 173.

300. **animi**: see note l. 203.

301. **commotis . . . sacris**, 'by the shaking aloft of the sacred emblems,' i.e. the vessels of the temple of Bacchus and especially his statue.



302. **Thyias**: two syllables; another name for a Bacchante or female worshipper of Bacchus.

**ubi audito . . . Baccho**, 'when the shout of Bacchus is heard, and when.'

**stimulant**: *eam* must be understood as object, also with *vocat*.

**trieterica**. Every three years there was a great festival at Thebes in Greece in honour of Bacchus.

303. **nocturnus**, 'throughout the night:' adverbial; see ll. 143, 490, 609.

**Cithaeron**. The Bacchic worshippers held revels on the mountains at night during the festival.

306. **tacitus**: see note, l. 289. In prose this would have to be *te tacitum discessurum esse*.

307. **data dextera**, 'the hand you gave me,' i.e. your plighted troth. With *amor* and *dextera*, *tenet* must be supplied.

308. **funere**: ablative of manner with *moritura*; 'who will die a cruel death.'

312. **peteres . . . maneret**: see note, l. 15. Dido's argument is that Aeneas must be in a great hurry to get away, since he does not think about the weather or the uncertainty of his destination: even if he were going to his lost home, Troy, he would not be so eager as that: so the cause must be that he wants to get off unnoticed.

313. **undosum** is emphatic.

314. The order is peculiar: **per** governs **lacrimas**.

**dextram**: see l. 307. *regis* — *per se* *deus* *e*

**te** is object of *oro* understood.

316. **per inceptos hymenaeos**, 'by our wedded life just begun.'

317. **quid**: accusative of respect; 'in any way.'

**quicquam meum**, 'anything in me.' **dulce** is complement.

318. **istam** agrees with *mentem*.

319. **si quis**: understand *est*.

321. **odere**: the object is *me* understood. The African tribes round Carthage were angry at her marrying Aeneas instead of one of their princes, and the Carthaginians (*Tyrii*) at her setting up a stranger to rule over them.

**eundem**, 'also.'

322. **qua sola**: instrumental ablative.

**sidera adibam**: lit. 'I was on the way to the stars.' To become a constellation after death was in ancient fables the reward of a distinguished life, and poets talked of 'reaching the stars,' i.e. winning everlasting fame, by their poems. Dido means that her reputation for loyalty to her dead

husband was the only virtue through which she was 'on her way to undying glory'; and now that had gone.

323. Vergil, when reading this part of the poem to the Emperor Augustus, is said to have read the lines which follow with very great emotion. The last line of the speech has a particularly broken-hearted sound about it.

**me moribundam**: see note, l. 9. 'Thy dying friend.'—Morris.

**hospes**. She can no longer give him any dearer name.

325. **quid moror**? i. e. why not kill myself at once?

**Pygmalion**: see l. 17, note.

326. **Iarbas**: see ll. 36, 198, &c.

327. This alludes to the Roman custom by which a father took up his newly born child in his arms (*suscepit*) in token that it was his.

**mihi**: possessive dative with *fuisset*.

329. **tamen**, 'after all,' i. e. in spite of her losing Aeneas.

**referret**: consecutive; see l. 230.

330. **capta**: here almost = *decepta*, 'tricked,' 'betrayed.'

331. **monitis**: causal ablative.

332. **obnixus**: see note on *adversata*, l. 127. The word is generally used of physical struggle; see l. 406. 'Kept down with an effort.'

333. **quae plurima**, 'all the many kindnesses which.' *promereri aliquid de aliquo* means to deserve something from somebody, to have done someone a service or kindness. The full construction here would be, *nunquam negabo te tot de me promeritam esse quot*, &c. See l. 317 *si bene quid de te merui*.

336. **memor**: understand *sum*.

337. **pro re**: lit. 'in accordance with the circumstances,' so 'as the case requires.' 'Little will I say, little is needed'—a most cruel remark: *What a little will I say! Little is needed...*

**furto**: ablative of manner, best translated by an adverb.

339. **praetendi**: lit. 'I did not hold out the marriage torch of a husband'; i. e. I did not mean you to understand that I was really your husband.

**haec . . . foedera**: i. e. marriage; *haec* is emphatic.

341. **meis . . . auspiciis**. In a Roman army the commanding officer alone had the right of taking the auspices, and to have this power was called *habere auspicium*. Then the word came to be used for his authority in other matters too, and then for any power or authority: see l. 103. Here it means 'on my own authority,' 'according to my own will,' practically the same as *sponte mea*.

342. **meorum**, 'of my kindred.'

344. **victis**: dative of advantage, 'for the conquered,' i.e. the Trojans.

345. **Gryneus**. Apollo is called 'of Grynium,' because he had a temple there.

346. **Lyciae**: see l. 143, note.

347. **hic**: i.e. Italy, attracted into the gender of the complement.

347-349. Aeneas' argument is that Dido ought not to object to his settling in a strange land as she has done just the same thing—a very poor excuse.

349. **quae** . . . **invidia**, 'what reason is there to be vexed at'; the complement is *Teucros considerare*, &c.

354. **me**: object to some verb to be supplied from the previous sentence, such as, 'weighs on my mind.'

**capitis**: objective.

355. See l. 274.

357. **utrumque**: i.e. mine and thine.

364. **luminibus tacitis**. *tacitus* has here the sense of 'concealed' rather than 'silent'; see l. 67. It means that she did not allow her eyes to show her feelings. 'With veiled glances.'

366. **duris** . . . **cantibus**: ablative of description or quality with *horrens*.

367. **admorunt** = *admoverunt*.

368. **quae** . . . **ad maiora**, 'for what greater insults'; i.e. she needs no further proof of his faithlessness.

369. She no longer speaks *to* him, but *at* him, in the third person.

371. **quae quibus anteferam**, 'what am I to place before what?' i.e. 'which of my wrongs shall I dwell upon first?' The subjunctive is deliberative.

373. **nusquam**: because even the gods are unfair.

**litore**: ablative of place.

375. As a **morte reduxi** cannot strictly be said of the fleet, some verb like 'I have restored' may be supplied with *classem*. Yet the hurried language is purposely meant to show Dido's agitation. Similarly in the following lines with *Apollo* and *sortes* some verb like 'order you to depart' is to be understood.

376-377. Dido tauntingly repeats Aeneas' own words; see ll. 345, 356.

**nunc**: emphatic—as if Aeneas could not wait just a little longer.

379. The sense is, 'do you really imagine the peace of the gods is disturbed on your account?'

is . . . *ea* = *talis*.

381. *ventis*: see *vento*, l. 46.

382, 383. *mediis* . . . *scopulis*: ablative of place.

383. *hausurum* = *te hausurum esse*: with the meaning of the word compare that of *exhausta* in l. 14.

*Dido*: accusative.

384. She threatens to haunt his conscience like a Fury while alive, and to send her ghost after him when dead. The Furies carried torches (*ignes*).

387. *haec* . . . *fama*: i.e. the report of his sufferings.

388. *medium* . . . *sermonem*: see l. 277, note.

*auras* . . . *fugit*: i.e. hastens within her palace.

390. *multa*: (1) adverbial accusative with *cunctantem*: (2) object of *dicere*.

392. *thalamo* . . . *stratis*: datives; in prose they would be accusative with preposition.

395. *multa*: adverbial accusative; see l. 390.

*animum*: accusative of respect or part affected, 'in mind,' see l. 558; not the same use as in l. 137.

398. *uncta*: i.e. with pitch.

399. *silvis*: ablative of separation or motion from.

400. *studio*: causal.

401. *cernas*: potential (see *abnuat*, l. 108), 'you might see them.' In prose it would be imperfect, *cerneres*, 'you might have seen' (if you had been there).

402. *acervom*: see note on *dirom*, l. 201.

403. *tecto*: see l. 392, note.

404. *campis*: ablative of place.

406. *obnixae*: see l. 332, note.

*agmina cogunt*: the regular military expression for bringing up the rear of an army and urging on stragglers.

407. *moras* = *morantes*, i.e. stragglers: cf. *minae*, l. 88. This is called putting *abstract* for *concrete*.

409. *fervēre*: old form for *fervere*, third instead of second conjugation; cf. *stridit* for *stridet*, l. 689. *fervere* occurs again l. 567.

411. *misceri*: see l. 160.

412. *quid* . . . *pectora*: double accusative like that after verbs of asking, concealing, &c.

414. *cogitur*. *Dido* is of course the subject.

415. *frustra moritura* expresses the result of *inexpertum relinquat*; 'and so die in vain'; i.e. she must make sure that there is no hope, or her death would be unnecessary.

416. *properari*: impersonal, 'there is hurrying.'

418. It was the custom for sailors to adorn the vessel at starting so that the voyage might begin cheerfully. *laeti* however has perhaps here a special emphasis; Dido feels that *one* at any rate should be sorry.

419. *sperare*: see l. 292, note. Dido pretends that she had guessed what would happen and is therefore equal to the occasion.

422. *colere . . . credere*. This is called the *historic* infinitive. It is used instead of the indicative in relating quick, hurried, or (as here) repeated actions or feelings.

423. See l. 293, 'how to approach him favourably and when.'

*noras* = *noveras*.

426. *Aulide*: here the Greek fleet assembled for the expedition against Troy. Dido means that she was not a foe to Aeneas and his people as the Greeks were.

427. One of the Greeks was said to have taken up the bones of Anchises. To desecrate a grave, or prevent proper burial, was considered by the ancients as a most horrible crime, because it was supposed to prevent the spirit of the dead man finding rest anywhere. Compare in modern times the hanging of the corpses of the men who had had Charles I killed, and in 1899 the destruction of the Mahdi's body at Omdurman (though with a different object).

428. *cur*: consecutive, = 'that he should therefore.'

433. *tempus inane*: i. e. a period of leisure before Aeneas finally started.

434. *me victam*: see l. 9, note. 'My crushed heart.'—Sidgwick.

436. The meaning of this line is vague, and perhaps Vergil meant it to be so, as Dido is in a distracted state and not yet fully determined on killing herself. The simplest sense is, 'If you will do me this favour (of taking the message to Aeneas) I will repay it you abundantly at my death,' *morte* being temporal as in l. 502. The question is *how* she could repay it.

438. *fertque refertque*: i. e. she goes again and again to Aeneas.

440. *placidus*: i. e. he was usually good-natured, but the gods had hardened his heart.

442. *Boreae*: used here of cold winds generally, not merely of the north wind.

443. *it stridor*, 'the roaring sound travels on.'

444. *concusso stipite*: ablative absolute; translate with 'when' or 'as.'

446. **in Tartara**, 'towards the underworld'; i.e. it reaches as far below the ground as it does above it.

449. **lacrimae**: i.e. Dido's. **AENEAS**

**inanes**: to be taken with the verb, predicative: see *ima*, l. 24.

452. **quo magis**: final. It expresses the purpose of the gods.

457. **in tectis . . . templum**: i.e. a small shrine or chapel sacred to the memory of Sychaeus.

460, 461. **voces . . . verba . . . visa** (*sunt*): notice that the participle, though one of the two subjects is feminine, is put in the neuter because the subjects are abstract inanimate things. Or you may say that *visae sunt* is understood with *voces*. Notice the alliteration; see l. 216 and Appendix.

462. **culminibus**: ablative of place.

463. **queri . . . ducere** either depend on *visa est* understood, or are historic infinitives (see l. 422).

**in fletum**: this would be *cum fletu* in prose; it may be translated by an adverb.

**ducere**: see l. 560.

468. She dreams that she is abandoned, not only by Aeneas, but by her Carthaginian subjects also.

**deserta . . . terra**: either local ablative or ablative absolute.

469. Pentheus, King of Thebes, was driven mad by Dionysus or Bacchus for refusing to allow his worship at Thebes, and was torn in pieces by his mother and some bacchantes who were inspired with frenzy by Bacchus. His madness made him see double.

470. **solem . . . se ostendere Thebas**: accusative with infinitive depending on *videt*.

471. Orestes killed his mother Clytaemnestra because she had murdered his father Agamemnon. For this he was pursued by the Furies and (according to Vergil here) by his mother herself in the guise of a Fury.

**scaenis agitatus**, 'hunted on the stage'; ablative of place. Greek plays were much admired by the Romans, and Vergil is here thinking not so much of the old legends as of their representation in the theatre in his own day. Hence he uses the presents, *videt, fugit, sedent*.

477. **spem fronte serenat**. The natural expression would be *spe frontem serenat*, but Vergil changes it for the sake of variety. Instead of 'clears her brow with hope,' we must say 'wears calm hope on her brow.'

479. **quae . . . reddat . . . solvat**: consecutive, 'such as may': see ll. 229, 329.

**me . . . amantem**: translate by a relative.



480. The ancients thought that the inhabited world was surrounded by a great circular river which they called the Ocean.

481. **ultimus . . . locus**, 'the remote abode.' So the Shetland Isles were called *ultima Thule*.

482. **aptum** has here the meaning of a participle.

483. **hinc monstrata (est)**, 'from here witness was brought me of.'

484. The Hesperides dwelt in a garden, in which were some golden apples guarded by a dragon. They were the daughters of Atlas.

484, 485. **-que . . . et**, 'both . . . and.'

486. **soporiferum**. This looks as though the priestess was trying to make the dragon harmless, whereas it was meant to be very watchful. Possibly a slip on Vergil's part.

487. **carminibus**: instrumental, not separative like *eo* in l. 479.

490. **nocturnos**: used adverbially, 'at night': see l. 303.

493. **accingier**: old form of *accingi*, present infinitive passive. *me* is understood.

**artes**: see note, l. 137.

494. **secreta**: used adverbially.

**sub auras**: the accusative with *sub* must have an idea of motion, 'up towards the sky.' The middle of a Roman house (*impluvium*) was open to the sky.

496. **impius**: purposely the opposite epithet to the one usually given to him.

497. **superinponant**: jussive subjunctive.

498. **monstrat**: practically = *iubet*.

500. **praetexere**: see l. 172.

502. **concipit**: the word has a different sense from that which it has in l. 474.

**graviora**, 'more serious trouble.' Anna has no idea that Dido's is anything more than a passing sorrow, such as she alludes to in l. 35.

**morte**: ablative of time.

503. **iussa**: participle, = *res iussas*.

504. **sub auras**: see l. 494, note.

505. **taedis . . . ilice**: ablatives of description with *ingenti*, which agrees with *pyra*. Why is *pyra* ablative?

506. **fronde . . . funerea**: i. e. cypress or yew.

508. **haud ignara futuri**, 'well witting what was to come': i. e. others thought the burning of the image was her object, she knew too well it was not.

509. **crines effusa**: see l. 137, note.



510. **ter centum**: simply a large number is meant; poetical exaggeration.

**Erebum**, &c.: in apposition to *deos*.

511. **Hecate**: a goddess who was worshipped under three aspects. Hecate was her name as goddess of the under-world (see l. 609), as goddess of hunting she was known as Diana, and she was also the moon-goddess.

512. **et** = *etiam*.

**Averni**. Avernus was a lake near Naples, which was supposed to be the entrance to the under-world.

513. **messae ad lunam**. Charms gathered by moonlight were supposed to be specially powerful. Cf. the ingredients of the witches' caldron in Macbeth.

514. **cum lacte** qualifies *herbae* like an adjective.

515. Foals when newly born were supposed to have a lump on their forehead which the mother bit off. If it was taken before she could do so, she went mad. The lump was considered a powerful love-charm (*amor*).

517. **mola . . . manibus**: ablatives of means or manner qualifying *testatur* below.

518. **exuta pedem**: see l. 137, note. Cf. also *mentum subnexus*, l. 216.

**vinclis**: ablative of separation.

519. **conscia . . . sidera**: cf. *consciis aether*, l. 167.

520. **non aequo foedere amantes**: lit. 'lovers with an unequal union,' i.e. those whose love is unrequited. *Foedere* is ablative of quality; *amantes* object of *habet*.

521. **curae . . . habet**: lit. 'has for a care,' i.e. 'cares for'; the dative is called predicative or dative of purpose.

**precatur**. The object is *id numen* understood from *si quod numen*.

523. **quierant** = *quieverant*.

525. **pecudes** and **volucres** are subjects of *lenibant* below.

528. **lenibant**: poetical form for *leniebant*.

529. **animi**: see l. 203, note.

**Phoenissa**: understand *lenibat curam*.

530. **noctem**: i.e. the quiet peace of night.

532. **fluctuat**: the subject is Dido.

535. **experiar . . . petam**: deliberative subjunctive: see ll. 283, 371.

**supplex**: see note on *taciti*, l. 289.

536. **quos . . . sim . . . dedignata**: concessive subjunctive, 'although.'

537. **ultima . . . iussa**, 'the extreme commands,' i.e. am I to be an absolute slave.

538. **quiane** : i. e. *sequar-ne quia*.

**auxilio** : instrumental, *meo* understood.

**iuvat** : understand *eos* (i. e. *Teucros*).

**levatos** : understand *esse*.

539. Take **bene** with *facti* = 'a kindness.' Dido means, is she to follow the Trojans in the hope that they will remember what she had done for them in their time of trouble.

540. **fac velle**, 'suppose that I was willing.'

542. Laomedon got the gods Poseidon and Apollo to build the walls of Troy for a certain price, and never paid them. This breach of faith caused the enemies of Troy to accuse the whole subsequent Trojan race of faithlessness.

543. **fuga** : ablative of manner, used adverbially; see ll. 155, 281, and Appendix.

544. **Tyriis** : this would require *a* in prose.

545. Dido debates in her mind whether, instead of following the Trojans humbly and alone, she might not join them with her whole Carthaginian force; but then she thinks her Phoenician subjects will refuse to wander on the sea any more.

546. **pelago** : local ablative, 'over the sea.'

547. Here she is of course addressing herself, as in ll. 541, 542.

548. She accuses her sister of being the cause of all her trouble, as indeed she partly was; see ll. 31-55.

552. A heart-broken self-accusation.

**Sychaeo** is here an adjective.

556. **voltu . . . eodem** : ablative of quality. See ll. 260, &c., for Mercury's previous appearance.

558. **omnia** and the accusatives that follow are accusatives of respect; see l. 395: 'resembling *in* all things.' Before, Mercury himself appeared in broad daylight, now his figure appears in a dream and is less real.

**coloremque** : the extra syllable is cut off before *et* in the next line : see l. 629.

560. **hoc sub casu**, 'at a time like this.'

**ducere** : see l. 463.

564. This is a good example of Vergil's short, powerful phrases, for which it is so hard to find a close rendering in English without spoiling them.

'Stirs the diverse tumult of her wrath.'—Sidgwick.

565. **non** = *nonne*, as often in poetry.

**praecipitare** : see l. 251 and note.

566. **iam** with the future means 'presently,' 'very soon.'

567. **fervere**: see l. 409, note. Notice the alliteration. The whole line expresses *urgency* by sound and metre.

569. **varium**: understand *est*. The neuter expresses contempt.

571. **umbris**: poetic plural for singular; = the apparition.

573. **praecipites**, and *citi* in the next line, are used adverbially (see l. 289, note): 'instantly . . . quickly.'

577. **quisquis es**. This does not mean that Aeneas had not recognised Mercury; he merely avoids calling him by a particular name, for the gods were supposed to be rather touchy on this point.

578. **adsis . . . iuves**. The subjunctive expresses a wish or prayer.

**caelo**: ablative of place. The stars were supposed to have an effect on the weather: see l. 52.

581. **rapiunt**: intransitive here, though not usually so. The idea of haste is increased by the omission of an object, also by the short sentences.

583. **adnixi**: cf. *obnixae*, l. 406.

587. **aequatis . . . velis**: i.e. 'the sails of each ship were equally filled': 'with level array of sails.'

588. **remige**: singular for plural.

589, 590. **pectus percussa . . . abscissa comas**: for the cases see l. 137, note, and for the tenses see note on *adversata*, l. 127.

591. **inluserit**: notice the future perfect tense, which expresses the prospect of an action being completed which might have been prevented: 'shall it be that he has,' &c.

592. **non**: see l. 565. Understand *alii* in this line, to correspond with *alii* in the next; 'some . . . others.'

594. **citi**: see l. 574.

596, 597. The best sense is: 'Is it only *now* that you realise Aeneas' wickedness? You should have perceived it at the time when you offered him a share in your kingdom.' Some such verb as *sentire* must be understood with *deceit*.

597. **en dextra fidesque**. She is sneering at Aeneas' boasted loyalty.

*eius* must be understood as antecedent to **quem**.

599. At the burning of Troy Aeneas rescued his father Anchises in this manner.

600. **non**: see l. 565.

**abreptum divellere**: see l. 17, note.

**undis**: ablative of place.

602. **epulandum ponere**, 'to lay as a feast'; lit. (to lay) 'fit for feasting upon'; gerundive. There are several

instances in old legends of one person thus taking vengeance on another by trapping him into cannibalism.

603. **verum**: conjunction. A possible objection occurs to her mind.

**fuerat**. The full construction would be, *si pugnavissem, fortuna anceps fuisset*; but instead of the last subjunctive, as often in Latin, the indicative is put to make the result appear more real and possible.

**fuisset**, 'suppose it had been,' 'even if it had been'; concessive.

604. **metui**: the indicative is like *fuerat* above, and = *metu-issem*: the perfect instead of pluperfect makes the supposed case even more real to the speaker: she argues as if it had actually happened.

**in castra**: i.e. the fleet, a military term put for a naval one.

**tulissem** and the following subjunctives go in sense with some phrase like *si pugnavissem*, as does *fuerat* above.

605. **inplessem** = *implevissem*.

606. **exstinxem** = *exstinxissem*.

**super**: adverb.

608. **interpres** means one who acts for another, and is used of Mercury as the gods' messenger, l. 356. Juno as the goddess of marriage was the 'go-between' of lovers, and might settle their differences and decide their disputes. 'Who arranges and art privy to such woes as these.'

**curarum** depends on both *interpres* and *conscia*; objective genitive.

609. **nocturnis**: adverbial use of adjective; see ll. 303, 490.

**Hecate**: see l. 511, note. It was as queen of the underworld that she was worshipped at cross-roads and is here addressed.

**triviis**: ablative of place.

**ululata**: here transitive, usually intransitive.

611. **accipite haec** may mean either 'attend to these my prayers' or 'notice these doings.'

**meritum**: passive; 'deserved,' i.e. 'just,' 'as is right.'

**malis**: neuter; dative of secondary object depending on *advertite numen*.

613. **infandum caput**: i.e. Aeneas. *caput* is frequently thus used in Latin instead of *vir*, &c.; see l. 354. So also '*magister, invisum pueris virginibusque caput*.'

614. **si . . . hic terminus haeret**: i.e. if this is definitely decreed.

615-620. This curse of Dido was afterwards fulfilled,

according to the story in the later books of the Aeneid. Aeneas had to fight hard and lose many of his comrades before he got a secure footing in Italy, and even then he had to abandon the Trojan for the Latin name, reigned only a short time, and did not receive a proper burial. Yet his object of founding a kingdom was after all accomplished. When Charles I tried to discover his future at Oxford by opening a Vergil at random (*sortes Vergilianae*), he lighted on these terrible lines.

617. *inploret* and the following subjunctives express a wish or prayer.

619. *optata* = desired, not merely by Aeneas, but by everybody; so, 'precious.'

620. *ante diem*: see l. 697. 'Before his time,' i.e. may he die an early death.

*inhumatus*: see note, l. 427.

623. *cineri . . . nostro*, 'my dust'; it depends on *munera*; dative of advantage.

*haec . . . munera*: i. e. the fulfilment of my vengeance.

625. *exoriare aliquis*: the second person instead of the third makes the prayer more vivid and confident. 'Arise, thou unknown avenger.'—Sidgwick. The words are a prophetic allusion to Hannibal, who was to make the name of Carthage terrible to Italy.

626. *sequare*: final.

627. *dabunt se . . . vires*, 'whenever strength shall be supplied.'

629. *nepotesque*: see l. 558. The extra syllable here is very likely meant to express Dido's uncontrollable, unending hate. The close of this speech is as magnificently vengeful as that in ll. 314-330 is pathetic.

633. *suam*: i. e. Dido's own nurse.

*patria antiqua*: ablative of place. Tyre is meant.

*cinis ater habebat*: i. e. she was dust and ashes. The ancients usually burned the bodies of the dead, and enclosed the ashes in urns.

635. *dic . . . properet*: dependent command with *ut* omitted: see *dehiscat*, l. 24.

*corpus*: i. e. Anna's own. It was customary to wash before performing religious ceremonies.

636. *monstrata*: bidden by the priestess: see *monstrat*, l. 498. She pretends she is going to burn the image of Aeneas.

640. *capitis*: see l. 613.

642. *coeptis*: causal ablative.

644. **interfusa genas**: accusative of respect or part affected; see l. 395. Not quite like accusative in l. 137. 'Her cheeks stained here and there with a dark flush.'

**morte**: causal ablative.

647. **munus**: in apposition to *ensem*: apparently Dido had asked Aeneas to give her a sword as a present, though at the time she had no thought of using it thus.

649. **lacrimis et mente**: an example of Vergil's free use of the ablative (see note, l. 32). 'In tears and thought.'

651. **dulces** is qualified by *dum fata*, &c.

653. The antecedent is put in the relative clause, as often in Latin.

655. **mea** is emphatic.

659. **os inpressa**: see l. 137, note.

660. **sic, sic**. Dido is here supposed to stab herself twice.

661. **ignem**: i.e. the burning of the funeral pyre, which would be an unlucky omen for Aeneas to see as he started on his voyage.

**alto**: substantive.

663. **ferro**: ablative of place, 'on the sword.'

666. **bacchatur**: see l. 301.

667. **femineo ululatu**: see note l. 235.

670. Carthage was stormed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and its capture, as well as that of Tyre by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., was attended by frightful slaughter. So also was the storming of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A.D., of Drogheda by Cromwell, of Magdeburg by Tilly, of Badajoz by Wellington.

671. **culmina** is of course governed by *per*, and goes with both *hominum* and *deorum*.

675. **hoc illud**, 'was this thy purpose.'

**fraude**: ablative of manner; may be translated by adverb.

678. **vocasses** expresses a wish; 'would that you had': so also *tulisset*.

679. **ferro**: instrumental ablative.

680. **struxi**: *rogum* understood.

681. **sic te . . . posita**, 'whilst thou didst lie in such plight.'

**crudelis**: i.e. Anna herself, who is full of remorse at her share in the catastrophe, innocent though she was.

682. **extinxisti** = *extinxisti*; see l. 606.

683. **date . . . abluam . . . legam**: indirect command with *ut* omitted; 'grant that I may'; see l. 635.

689. **stridit . . . volnus**. It is best to take *volnus* as meaning the sword, for, as Mr. Sidgwick points out, *strideo* or *strido* (each form is common) is used of harsh grating sounds.

690. **sese** is object both of *attollens* and *levavit*.

692. **caelo** : ablative of place.

**reperta** : understand *luce*, ablative absolute.

693. **miserata** : see note on *adversata*, l. 127.

694. **obitus** : poetic plural for singular.

695. **resolveret** : final.

697. **ante diem** : see l. 620.

698. It was the custom to offer a lock of a dead person's hair to Proserpina, the queen of the under-world. But she did not expect Dido so soon.

**illi** : dative of remoter object, as usual with compound verbs.

701. **adverso sole** : lit. 'the sun being opposite,' so, 'against the sun.' Iris was identified with the rainbow.

702. **hunc** : understand *crinem*.

**Diti** depends on *sacrum*.



## APPENDIX OF GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES



IN Latin poetry you will find many variations from the common language of prose, and also a more frequent use of such variations as prose itself admits.

I. For instance, the following will be found in any prose author, but far more frequently in poetry :

- (a) Omission of *sum, est, &c.*, especially in the past tenses, passive and deponent (see l. 151).
- (b) Short forms of verbs, especially the third plural of the perfect indicative active. (Cf. also *exstinxem, exstincti, inplessem, admorunt.*)
- (c) Use of participle agreeing with substantive or pronoun understood (cf. *non adversata petenti*, l. 127).
- (d) Adjective qualifying a verb like an adverb (see l. 289).

II. The following peculiarities again are more strictly confined to poetry :

- (a) Use of plural for singular, especially *nos* and *noster* for *ego* and *meus*. This is very frequent, and there are many instances in this book, which are easily discoverable by common sense. Thus there are three in ll. 196, 197, 199.
- (b) Prepositions put after their case : see ll. 240, 255, 671.
- (c) Cases used without a preposition : see ll. 32, 106, 124.
- (d) Transitive verbs used intransitively : see ll. 225, 251, 565.

III. Vergil is particularly fond of varying ordinary phrases (see ll. 142, 463, &c.); and above all of using the cases, especially the ablative, in peculiar ways. Instances will be found in the following list.

- Ablative** of cause, ll. 175, 176, 331, 400, 642.  
 of manner (without preposition or adjective), ll. 155, 164, 193, 281, 337, 543.  
 of place (without preposition), ll. 133, 153, 373, 404, 471, 578, &c.  
 of time (without preposition), ll. 32, 87, 186, 244, 436, 502.
- Abstract** for concrete, ll. 88, 132, 407.
- Accusative**, depending on passive, ll. 137, 216, 493, 509, 518, 589, 659.  
 double, l. 412.  
 of motion to (without preposition), ll. 106, 124, 165.  
 of respect, ll. 317, 395, 558, 644.
- Adjective**, predicative, ll. 24, 104, 142, 449.  
 as adverb, ll. 3, 205, 289, 295, 306, 390, 494, 573.
- Apposition**, peculiar, ll. 40, 201.
- Dative**, predicative, ll. 59, 521.  
 instead of accusative and preposition, ll. 392, 403.
- Genitive**, objective, ll. 178, 354, 608.
- Infinitive**, historic, l. 422.
- Non**, for *nonne*, ll. 565, 592, 600.
- Past participle**, with present meaning, ll. 127, 207, 589, 693.
- Qui**, consecutive, ll. 229, 329; final, l. 479.
- Scansion**, peculiar, ll. 64, 146, 222, 235, 558, 629, 667.
- Subjunctive**, deliberative, ll. 283, 371, 535.  
 indirect command with *ut* omitted, ll. 24, 289, 635, 683.  
 potential, ll. 24, 108, 401.  
 of wish, ll. 617, 678.

# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES



**Aenēas**, -eae, son of Anchises and Venus; one of the princes who fought for Troy against the Greeks; afterwards founder of the Roman kingdom.

**Aethiops**, -ōpis, *m.*, an Ethiopian.

**Āfrīcus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, African.

**Āgāmemnōnius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Agamemnon, epithet of Orestes his son, l. 471.

**Āgāthyrsi**, -orum, a Scythian people, worshippers of Apollo.

**Alpīnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Alps; of mountains, 'mountain.'

**Anchises**, -ae, father of Aeneas.

**Anna**, -ae, sister of Dido.

**Āpollo**, -īnis, god of light, hunting, music, and prophecy.

**Āquīlo**, -ōnis, *m.*, the north wind.

**Ascānius**, -ii, son of Aeneas; also called Iūlus.

**Ātlās**, -ntis, a giant who supported the sky on his shoulders; identified with

a mountain range in N.W. Africa.

**Aulis**, -īdis, *f.*, a harbour on the east of Greece, whence the Greek fleet started against Troy.

**Aurōra**, -ae, goddess of the dawn, wife of Tithonus.

**Ausōnius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, Ausonian, Italian.

**Āvernus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Avernus, a lake near Puteoli in Italy, which was supposed to be near the entrance to the infernal regions. Now Lago Averno.

**Bacchus**, -i, god of wine.

**Barcaeī**, -orum, people of Barce, a town in North Africa; enemies of Dido.

**Barcē**, -ēs, *f.*, nurse of Sychaeus.

**Bōrēas**, -ae, *m.*, the north wind; any cold wind.

**Carthāgo**, -īnis, *f.*, Carthage.

**Caucāsus**, -i, *m.*, a mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, regarded by the ancients as a most wild and awful region.

Cērēs, -ēris, goddess of agriculture and civilization.

Chāōs, *n.*, empty darkness; a god of the lower world, father of Night.

Cithaeron, -ōnis, *m.*, a mountain south of Thebes in Boeotia.

Cōeus, -i, a Titan, son of Heaven and Earth.

Crēs, -ētis, *m.*, a Cretan.

Crēsius, -a -um, *adj.*, Cretan.

Cyllēnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Cyllene, a mountain in Southern Greece; epithet of Mercury, who was born there.

Cynthus, -i, *m.*, a mountain in Delos, where Apollo was born.

Cythērēa, -ae, a name of Venus, because she rose out of the sea at the island of Cythera in the Aegean.

Dānāi, -um, *m.*, Greeks.

Dardānius, -a, -um } Trojan.

Dardānus, -a, -um }

Dardānus, -i, founder of Troy.

Dēlos, -i, *f.*, a small island in the Aegean Sea; birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Dīāna, -ae, sister of Apollo, goddess of hunting and of the moon; also the same as Hecate, queen of the under-world. See l. 511.

Dictaeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Cretan; from Dicte, a mountain in Crete.

Dīdo (*accus.* same; other cases not found in Vergil), Queen of Carthage.

Dīrae, -arum, *f.*, the Furies.

Dīs, -ītis, *m.*, god of the infernal regions.

Drŷōpes, -um, *m.*, a people of Northern Greece.

Ēlissa, -ae, another name for Dido.

Encēlādus, -i, a giant, buried underneath Mount Aetna by Jupiter.

Ērēbus, -i, son of Chaos; the under-world.

Eumēnīdes, -um, *f.*, the Furies.

Fāma, -ae, *f.*, Rumour, daughter of Earth.

Gaetŭlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Gaetolian, African. The Gaetuli lived south of Numidia.

Gārāmantis, -īdis, *adj.*, of the Garamantes, a people of North Africa.

Grāius, -a, -um, *adj.* (*gen. pl.* Graium), Greek.

Grŷnēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Grynium, a town in Asia Minor sacred to Apollo.

Hammon, -ōnis, *m.*, the African Jupiter.

Hēcāte, -ēs, *f.*, goddess of the under-world, same as Diana and Proserpina.

Hespēria, -ae, *f.* (the western land), Italy.

Hespērides, -um, daughters of Atlas, keepers of the golden apples in a garden somewhere in N.W. Africa.

Hŷmēnaeus, -i, god of marriage; marriage.

Hyrcānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of

- Hyrcania, a wild country near the Caspian Sea.
- Īarbas, -ae, King of the Gaetulians, a rejected suitor for Dido's hand.
- Īliācus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Trojan, Ilium being another name for Troy.
- Īris, -idis, *f.*, goddess of the rainbow, messenger of the gods.
- Ītālia, -ae, *f.*, Italy.
- Ītālus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Italian,
- Īūlus, -i, son of Aeneas; also called Ascanius.
- Iūno, -ōnis, wife of Jupiter, queen of the gods; patroness of Carthage.
- Iuppiter, Iōvis, Jupiter, ruler of the gods.
- Lāōmēdontēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Laomedon, a king of Troy; hence, Trojan.
- Lātium, -ii, *n.*, a country of Central Italy, in which Rome was founded.
- Lāvīnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Latin, Italian.
- Lēnaeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Bacchus; *Lēnaeus honos* = wine.
- Lībŷa, -ae, *f.*, country of North Africa.
- Lībŷcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Libyan, African.
- Lŷaeus, -i, *m.*, another name for Bacchus.
- Lŷcia, -ae, *f.*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Lŷcius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Lycian.
- Maeōnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Lydian, Asian.
- Mars, -tis, the god of war.
- Massŷlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Numidian, African.
- Maurŷsius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Moorish, African.
- Mercŷrius, -i, *m.*, the messenger of the gods, and escorter of the dead to the underworld.
- Mnesthēus, -ēi, *m.*, a comrade of Aeneas.
- Nōmādes, -um, *m.* (=the wandering people), Numidians.
- Nūmīdae, -arum, *m.*, Numidians, a people of North Africa, near the modern Algiers.
- Ōcēānus, -i, *m.*, Ocean, supposed to be a broad river encircling the world.
- Ōlympus, -i, *m.*, the mountain on which the gods were supposed to live.
- Orcus, -i, *m.*, the underworld.
- Ōrestes, -is, son of Agamemnon.
- Ōrion, -ōnis, *m.*, a constellation, whose rising and setting are attended by bad weather.
- Pāris, -idis, son of Priam; carried off Helen of Sparta, and so brought on the Trojan war.
- Penthēus, -ēi, King of Thebes, driven mad by Bacchus.
- Pergāma, -orum, *n.*, Troy.
- Phōēbēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Phoebus; *Phoebea lampas* = the sun.

Phoēbus, -i, another name for Apollo.

Phoēnissus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Phoenician; in *fem.* = Dido.

Phrýgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Phrygian, Trojan.

Poēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Carthaginian.

Priāmus, -i, Priam, King of Troy, killed by the Greeks at its capture.

Prōserpīna, -ae, wife of Dis, queen of the under-world.

Pūdor, -ōris, *m.*, Modesty (personified).

Pūnicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Carthaginian.

Pygmālion, -ōnis, brother of Dido, murderer of Sychaeus.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

Sāturnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, (child) of Saturn; epithet of Jupiter and Juno.

Sērestus, -i, *m.*, comrade of Aeneas.

Sergestus, -i, *m.*, comrade of Aeneas.

Sidōnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Sidon, Phoenician.

Stýgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Styx, a river of the under-world; hence infernal.

Sýchaeus, -i (*adj.* in l. 552), first husband of Dido, killed by her brother.

Syrtis, -is, *f.*, a sandbank off the north coast of Africa, very dangerous to ships.

Tartāra, -orum, *n.*, the under-world, infernal regions.

Teucris, -orum or -um, *m.*, Trojans.

Thýias, -ādis, *f.*, a Bacchante, female worshipper of Bacchus.

Titan, -ānis, *m.*, the sun.

Tīthōnus, -i, husband of Aurora.

Trōia, -ae, *f.*, Troy, a city in N.W. Asia Minor, captured by the Greeks after a famous siege of ten years.

Trōiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Trojan.

Týrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Tyre.

Týros, -i, *f.*, Tyre, chief city of the Phoenician race.

Vēnus, -ēris, goddess of love; protectress of Aeneas, whose mother she was.

Xanthus, -i, *m.*, a river of Lycia.

Zēphýrus, -i, *m.*, the west wind; any gentle breeze.

# VOCABULARY



**a, ab, prep.,** by, from.  
**ābeo, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,**  
*v. n.,* go away, depart.  
**ablūo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a.,**  
 bathe, wash.  
**abnūo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, v. a.,**  
 refuse.  
**ābōleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -itum, v. a.,**  
 destroy.  
**abripio, -ēre, -ui, -reptum,**  
*v. a.,* seize from, tear away  
 from.  
**abrumpo, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum,**  
*v. a.,* break off, cut short.  
**abscindo, -ēre, -scīdi, -scis-**  
**sum, v. a.,** tear away.  
**abscondo, -ēre, -condidi or**  
**-condi, -conditum, v. a.,**  
 hide, conceal.  
**abstūli, perf. of aufero.**  
**absum, -esse, -fui, pres. part.**  
**absens, v. n.,** be absent.  
**absūmo, -ēre, -sumpsi,**  
**-sumptum, v. a.,** take away,  
 destroy.  
**ac, conj.,** and (*ac velut*=just  
 as).  
**accendo, -ēre, -cendi, -cen-**  
**sum, v. a.,** set fire to,  
 kindle, inflame (*of things*  
*and feelings*).  
**accingo, -ēre, -cixi, -cinc-**

**tum, v. a.,** put on, assume  
 as weapon; (*pass. used re-*  
*flexively*, l. 493, 'to arm  
 oneself with').  
**accipio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,**  
*v. a.,* receive, listen to.  
**acer, -cris, -cre, adj.,** keen,  
 eager, vigorous.  
**ācervus, -i, m.,** heap.  
**ācies, -ei, f.,** line, line of  
 vision, eye.  
**ad, prep.,** to, by, near: *ad*  
*lunam*, 'by the light of the  
 moon.'  
**ādeo, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,**  
*v. n.,* approach.  
**ādeo, adv.,** so, to such a  
 degree; indeed, verily  
 (*emphasizing the previous*  
*word*).  
**adfātus, -ūs, m.,** a speaking  
 to, address.  
**adfor, -fari, -fatus, v. a.,**  
 speak to, address.  
**adgnosco, -ēre, -gnovi, -gni-**  
**tum, v. a.,** recognize.  
**adgrēdior, -gredi, -gressus,**  
*v. a.,* approach, attack, ac-  
 cost.  
**adhuc, adv.,** yet, still.  
**adigo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. a.,**  
 drive towards, hurl to.



adīmo, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, *v. a.*, take away.  
 adītus, -ūs, *m.*, approach, access, way of addressing.  
 adlōquor, -i, -locūtus, *v. a. and n.*, speak to, address.  
 admōneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, warn.  
 admōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.*, move to, tender, offer to.  
 adnitor, -i, -nixus, *v. n.*, lean upon, strive, use effort.  
 adno, -āre, *v. n.*, to swim to, come to land (*with dat.*).  
 adnuo, -ēre, -nui, -nūtum, *v. n.*, nod, assent.  
 adquiro, -ēre, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, *v. a.*, get, gain.  
 adsīduē, *adv.*, perpetually, constantly.  
 adsīduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continual, unceasing.  
 adsto, -are, -stiti, *v. n.*, stand near.  
 adsum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, be present.  
 adsurgo, -ēre, -surrexi, -surrectum, *v. n.*, rise up.  
 advēna, -ae, *c.*, stranger.  
 adversor, -ari, -atus, *v. a. and n.*, oppose (*with dat.*).  
 adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, opposite.  
 adverto, -ēre, -verti, -versum, *v. a.*, turn to; (*with animum understood*) pay attention to, notice.  
 aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, sick, faint, in distress.  
 āēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of bronze.  
 aequo, -are, *v. a.*, make equal, level, or as high as.  
 aequor, -ōris, *n.*, sea (*pl. has meaning of sing.*).

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, fair, favourable, just.  
 aestus, -ūs, *m.*, tide, surge; (*of the feelings*) tumult.  
 aetas, -tātis, *f.*, age.  
 aeternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, eternal, everlasting.  
 aether, -ēris (*acc. aethērā*), *m.*, air, sky, heaven.  
 aethērius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the air, heavenly.  
 āger, -gri, *m.*, field, land, country.  
 aggēro, -are, *v. a.* (agger), pile up, increase.  
 āgito, -are, *v. a.*, arouse, excite, hunt.  
 agmen, -inis, *n.*, column, a body of men, &c., on the march.  
 āgo, -ēre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.*, do, act (*age, come now!*); drive, pursue, hunt (*neuter use, l. 71*).  
 āio, āis, āit, *v. a. defect.*, say, affirm.  
 āla, -ae, *f.*, feather, wing; *pl.* beaters, *l. 121*.  
 ālātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, winged.  
 albesco, -ēre, *v. n.*, grow white.  
 āliēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (alius), belonging to another, strange, foreign.  
 ālīquis, -quid, *pron.*, some one, something. *Adjectival form*, aliquis or -qui, -qua, -quod, some.  
 ālīter, *adv.*, otherwise.  
 ālius, -a, -ud, *pronom. adj.*, other, different; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.  
 ālo, -ēre, alui, alitum or altum, *v. a.*, nourish, cherish, foster.

**altāria**, -ium, *plur.*, *n.*, altar.  
**altē**, *adv.*, deeply.

**alter**, -a, -um, *pronom. adj.*,  
 one of two, the other,  
 second.

**alternō**, -āre, *v.a. and n.*  
 (alter), alternate, hesitate,  
 waver.

**altus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, high,  
 lofty, noble : *altum* as  
*subst.*, the deep, the sea.

**āmans**, -tis, *c.*, lover.

**āmārus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, bitter.

**ambio**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,  
*v.a.*, (get round), conciliate.

**ambo**, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, both.

**āmens**, -tis, *adj.* (mens), mad,  
 bewildered, distracted.

**āmitto**, -ēre, -misi, -misum,  
*v. a.*, lose.

**amnis**, -is, *m.*, river.

**āmor**, -ōris, *m.*, love, object  
 of love ; love-charm.

**amplector**, -i, -plexus, *v. a.*,  
 embrace.

**amplus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, great,  
 magnificent.

**an**, *conj.*, or ? either begins  
 second of two questions, or a  
 single question with a previous  
 alternative understood.

**anceps**, -cipitis, *adj.* (caput),  
 two-headed, doubtful.

**angustus**, -a, -um, *adj.*,  
 narrow.

**ānilis**, -e, *adj.* (anus), of an  
 old woman.

**ānima**, -ae, *f.*, breath, spirit,  
 life.

**ānīmus**, -i, *m.*, mind, heart ;  
 intention ; *in plur.*, courage,  
 spirit.

**annōsus**, -a -um, *adj.* (annus),  
 full of years, ancient, aged.

**antē**, *prep. and adv.*, before :

*ante . . . quam*, before that  
 (*conj.*).

**antēfēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
*v. a.*, place before.

**antīquus**, -a, -um, *adj.*,  
 ancient, old, former, past.

**āper**, -pri, *m.*, boar.

**āpex**, -icis, *m.*, top, head,  
 crest.

**apto**, -are, *v. a.*, get ready, fit  
 out, equip.

**aptus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit,  
 suitable ; fitted with,  
 studded.

**āpud**, *prep.*, by, near, among.

**āqua**, -ae, *f.*, water.

**āquōsus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of  
 water, rainy.

**āra**, -ae, *f.*, altar.

**arbōs**, -ōris, *f.*, tree.

**arcānus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, hidden,  
 secret.

**ardeo**, -ēre, arsi, arsum,  
*v. n.*, burn ; be eager, ex-  
 cited.

**ardor**, -ōris, *m.*, heat, eager-  
 ness, ardour,

**arduus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, steep,  
 lofty.

**ārēna**, -ae, *f.*, sand.

**ārēnōsus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, sandy.

**arguo**, -guere, -gui, -gūtum,  
*v. a.*, prove, show.

**arma**, -orum, *pl. n.*, arms,  
 weapons ; forces.

**armo**, -are, *v. a.*, arm, equip.

**armus**, -i, *m.*, shoulder.

**āro**, are, *v. a.*, plough.

**arrigo**, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum,  
*v. a.*, make to stand on end,  
 erect.

**ars**, artis, *f.*, art, skill,  
 method.

**artus**, -ūs, *m.*, limb.

**ārundo**, -dinis, *f.*, reed, dart.

arvum, -i, *n.*, field, land.  
 arx, -cis, *f.*, citadel, tower.  
 aspectus, -ūs, *m.*, sight, vision.  
 asper, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough.  
 aspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spec-tum, *v. a.*, look upon, see.  
 ast, *conj.* (= at), but.  
 astrum, -i, *n.*, star.  
 at, *conj.*, but, meanwhile, now.  
 āter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, black, murky.  
 atque, *conj.*, and.  
 ātrium, -ii, *n.*, hall, court.  
 attingo, -ĕre, -tīgi, -tactum, *v. a.*, touch, reach, come upon.  
 attollo, -ĕre, *v. a.*, raise, lift up.  
 attōnitus, -a, -um, *participial adj.*, astounded, amazed.  
 auctor, -ōris, *m.*, author, originator, founder.  
 audax, -ācis, *adj.*, bold.  
 audeo, -ĕre, ausus, *v. n.*, dare.  
 audio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, hear, listen to.  
 aufĕro, -ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, *v. a.*, take away, carry off, remove.  
 augur, -ŭris, *m.* (avis), one who told the future by the flight of birds; so, a soothsayer, diviner, prophet.  
 aula, -ae, *f.*, court, hall, palace.  
 aura, -ae, *f.*, air (esp. the open air), breeze.  
 aurĕus, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden.  
 auris, -is, *f.*, ear.  
 aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.  
 auspex, -pĕcis, *m.* (avis + spec-, root of verbs of seeing),

(1) a watcher of birds, soothsayer, prophet; (2) leader, director.  
 auspĭcium, -i, *n.* (see above), power of taking the auspices; power, authority, will. (See note, l. 341.)  
 aut, *conj.*, either, or.  
 autem, *conj.*, but, however.  
 auxiliŭm, -ii, *n.*, aid, help.  
 āvello, -ĕre, -velli, -volsum, *v. a.*, tear away.  
 āverto, -ere, -verti, -versum, *v. a.*, turn away, avert, transfer to; *aversa tueri*, look askance at.  
 āvis, -is, *f.*, bird.  
 āvus, -i, *m.*, grandfather, ancestor.  
 axis, -is, *m.*, the axis of the earth; the heavens, sky.  
 bacchor, -ari, -atus, *v. n.*, act like a bacchante, rush wildly or frenziedly.  
 barba, -ae, *f.*, beard.  
 bellum, -i, *n.*, war.  
 bĕnĕ, *adv.*, well.  
 bĭdens, -tis, *f.*, sheep.  
 bis, *adv.*, twice.  
 brĕvĭter, *adv.*, briefly, shortly.  
 bŭbo, -ōnis, *f.*, owl.  
 cādo, -ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *v. n.*, sink, fall, perish.  
 caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind; secret, hidden.  
 caedes, -is, *f.*, slaughter, murder.  
 caelum, -i, *n.*, sky, heaven; weather.  
 caerŭlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark, dark blue; in *neut. pl.* as *subst.*, the sea.

callis, -is, *m.*, path, track.  
 călor, -ōris, *m.*, heat, warmth.  
 campus, -i, *m.*, plain.  
 candeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be  
   white, bright; *pres. part.*,  
   white, shining.  
 cănis, -is, *c.*, dog, hound.  
 căno, -ēre, cēcini, *cantum*,  
   *v. a.*, sing, tell of.  
 căpesso, -ēre, -īvi, -itum, *v. a.*,  
   (1) snatch at, lay hold of;  
   (2) aim at, make for.  
 căpio, -ēre, cēpi, *captum*,  
   *v. a.*, (1) take, take hold of;  
   (2) attract, captivate; (3)  
   deceive, betray.  
 căpra, -ae, *f.*, she-goat.  
 căput, -itis, *n.*, head; life;  
   person. (*See* l. 613, *note.*)  
 carbāsus, -i, *f.*, canvas; *neut.*  
   *pl.* carbasa, sails.  
 căreo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be with-  
   out, lack (*with abl.*).  
 cărīna, -ae, *f.*, keel; ship.  
 carmen, -inis, *n.*, song,  
   charm, incantation.  
 carpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*,  
   (1) pluck; (2) wear away;  
   (3) enjoy.  
 cărus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear.  
 castigo, -are, *v. a.*, chastise,  
   correct, control.  
 castra, -orum, *n. pl.*, camp;  
   *used of a fleet*, l. 604.  
 cāsus, -ūs, *m.* (cado), chance,  
   occasion, crisis.  
 căterva, -ae, *f.*, troop, band.  
 causa, -ae, *f.*, reason, excus  
 cautes, -is, *f.*, rock, crag.  
 cēler, -is, -e, *adj.*, swift.  
 cēlēro, -are, *v. a.*, make to  
   hasten, hasten, urge on.  
 celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high,  
   lofty.  
 centum, *indecl.*, hundred.

cerno, -ēre, crēvi, crētum,  
   *v. a.*, see, perceive.  
 certāmen, -inis, *n.*, rivalry,  
   strife.  
 certo, -are, *v. n.*, contend,  
   strive emulously.  
 certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed,  
   sure; resolved on (*with*  
   *gen.* l. 554, *with infin.* l. 564).  
 cerva, -ae, *f.*, doe.  
 cervus, -i, *m.*, stag.  
 chlāmys, -ydis, *f.*, cloak,  
   mantle.  
 chōrus, -i, *m.*, dance, band  
   of dancers.  
 cīeo, -ēre, cīvi, cītum, *v. a.*,  
   waken, rouse, excite.  
 cingo, -ēre, cinxi, cinctum,  
   *v. a.*, surround, gird.  
 cīnis, -ēris, *m.*, dust, ash;  
   remains of dead; departed  
   spirit.  
 circum, *prep. and adv.*, around.  
 circumdo, -dāre, -dēdi, -dā-  
   tum, *v. a.*, surround, place  
   round, gird about.  
 cītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, quick.  
 clāmo, -are, *v. n. and a.*, shout;  
   call upon.  
 clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shouting,  
   noise.  
 clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear,  
   bright.  
 classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.  
 coepi, -isse, coeptus, *v. n.*,  
   begin.  
 coeptum, -i, *n.* (coepi),  
   undertaking, purpose.  
 cōgo, -ēre, coēgi, coactum,  
   *v. a.*, (1) drive together;  
   (2) compel; *cogere agmina*,  
   to bring up the rear.  
 cōlo, -ēre, cōlui, cultum, *v. a.*,  
   (1) cultivate; (2) pay  
   honour to, worship.

cōlōnus, -i, *m.*, farmer, settler.  
 cōlor, -ōris, *m.*, colour, hue.  
 cōma, -ae, *f.*, hair, locks.  
 cōmes, -ītis, *c.*, companion, fellow.  
 cōmītātus, -ūs, *m.*, band of comrades, train, band.  
 cōmītor, -āri, -ātus, *v. a.*, accompany.  
 commisceo, -ēre, -ui, -mixtum, *v. a.*, mingle.  
 commōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.*, shake, brandish.  
 commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, shared by all or each, joint.  
 compello, -are, *v. a.*, accost, address.  
 complexus, -ūs, *m.*, embrace.  
 compōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.*, put together; settle, calm.  
 concipio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, conceive; be filled with (*an idea*), plan (*furias*, l. 474); have an idea of, imagine (l. 501).  
 concito, -are, *v. a.*, stir up, rouse.  
 concūtio, -ēre, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.*, shake, startle.  
 condo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, conceal, hide.  
 conficio, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.*, accomplish; overcome.  
 confīeri, *pres. infin. pass.*, conficio.  
 cōncio, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw at, hit.  
 coniūgium, -ii, *n.*, marriage.  
 coniunx, -iūgis, *c.*, husband, wife.  
 conlābor, -i, -lapsus, *v. n.*,

sink down, faint; *with dat.* l. 663, sink upon.  
 conlūceo, -ēre, *v. n.*, shine brightly.  
 cōnor, -āri, -ātus, *v. a. and n.*, try, endeavour.  
 conscendo, -ēre -scendi, -scensum, *v. a.*, climb up, mount.  
 conscius, -a, -um, *adj.*, having knowledge of, aware of, privy to.  
 consīdo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. n.*, settle in or upon, sit (*with abl.*).  
 consīlium, -i, *n.*, counsel, advice, plan.  
 consisto, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum, *v. n.*, stand, stop still.  
 conspicio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, see, perceive, behold.  
 ✓consterno, -ēre, -strāvi, -strātum, *v. a.*, strew, scatter over.  
 consūlo, -ēre, -ui, -sultum, *v. a.*, consult.  
 contendo, -ēre, -tendi, -tentum, *v. n.*, strive, contend.  
 continuo, *adv.*, immediately, forthwith.  
 contrā, *prep. and adv.*, against, in reply.  
 contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, opposed to, opposite.  
 cōnūbium, -ii, *n.*, marriage (*the i often counts as a consonant in scansion; see ll. 126. 168*).  
 convecto, -āre, *v. a.* (*frequ. of conveho*), carry often, keep carrying.  
 convēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, come together, assemble.

convexus, -a, -um, *adj.*,  
hollow; *neut. pl. as subst.*,  
vault, dome.

convivium, -ii, *n.*, banquet.

cor, cordis, *n.*, heart, mind.

cornu, -ūs, *n.*, horn.

cōrōna, -ae, *f.*, wreath, gar-  
land.

cōrōno, -are, *v. a.*, wreath,  
crown.

corpus, -ōris, *n.*, body.

corripio, -ēre, -ui, -reptum,  
*v. a.*, seize, snatch up.

crastīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of to-  
morrow, to-morrow's.

crēdo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum,  
*v. a. and n.*, believe, trust.

cresco, -ēre, crēvi, crētum,  
*v. n.*, grow.

crētus, -a, -um, *p. p. of cresco*,  
descended from, born of.

crīmen, -īnis, *n.*, charge, accu-  
sation, reproach; crime.

crīnis, -is, *m.*, hair.

crōceus, -a, -um, *adj.*, saffron,  
yellow.

crūdēlis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.

crūor, -ōris, *m.*, blood (*from*  
*a wound*).

cūbile, -is, *n.*, couch, bed.

cūbitus, -ūs, *m.*, elbow,  
arm.

culmen, -īnis, *n.*, top, roof;  
building.

culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame; fault.

cum, *prep.*, with.

cum, *conj.*, when.

cūmūlo, -are, *v. a.*, heap up,  
add to, increase.

cunctor, -ari, -atus, *v. n.*,  
hesitate.

cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, every,  
all.

cūpido, -īnis, *f.*, desire,  
passionate love.

cūpio, -ēre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*,  
wish for, desire.

cūr, *conj. or adv.*, why, where-  
fore.

cūra, -ae, *f.*, care, sorrow,  
trouble: *curae esse*, be cared  
for; *curae habere*, care for,  
have regard to.

cūro, -are, *v. a.*, care for.

cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running;  
course, way; *cursum*  
*tenere*, keep a straight  
course.

custos, -ōdis, *c.*, guardian.

damno, -are, *v. a.*, condemn.

de, *prep.*, from, concerning,  
according to, (made) of.

dea, -ae, *f.*, goddess.

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.*,  
owe, ought.

dēcēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,  
*v. n.*, depart.

dēceo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, suit,  
become; *decet, impers.*, it  
is fitting.

dēcerno, -ēre, -crēvi, -crē-  
tum, *v. a. and n.*, determine,  
decree, resolve.

dēcīpio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
*v. a.*, deceive.

dēclīno, -are, *v. a.*, let down,  
lower.

dēcōrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, be-  
coming, comely, beautiful.

dēcurre, -ēre, -curri, -cursum,  
*v. n.*, run down.

dēcus, -ōris, *n.*, beauty, grace,  
ornament.

dēdignor, -ari, -atus, *v. a.*,  
disdain.

dēdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum,  
*v. a.*, lead down, launch.

dēfendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*,  
defend.



dēfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
*v. a.*, carry down, inform,  
 report.  
 dēficio, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum,  
*v. a.*, be wanting to, fail.  
 dēgēner, -is, *adj.*, degenerate,  
 ignoble, base.  
 dēgo, -ēre, dēgi, *v. a.*, spend,  
 pass.  
 dēhisco, -ēre, *v. n.*, yawn,  
 open wide.  
 dēicio, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum,  
*v. a.*, cast down, drive  
 down.  
 dēinde, *adv.*, thereupon, next,  
 afterwards.  
 dēlīgo, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum,  
*v. a.*, choose.  
 dēlūbrum, -i, *n.*, temple,  
 shrine.  
 dēmens, -tis, *adj.*, foolish,  
 mad, frenzied.  
 dēmitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum,  
*v. a.*, send down, lower, let  
 sink into.  
 dērīpio, -ēre, -ripui, -reptum,  
*v. a.*, tear down.  
 dēsaevio, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*,  
 rage furiously.  
 descendo, -ēre, -di, -sum,  
*v. n.*, descend.  
 dēsēco, -āre, -secui, -sectum,  
*v. a.*, cut off.  
 dēsēro, -ēre, -ui, -sertum,  
*v. a.*, desert, abandon, leave.  
 dēsīno, -ēre, dēsii, *v. a. and*  
*n.*, cease.  
 dēspicio, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-  
 tum, *v. a.*, look down on,  
 despise, slight.  
 dēstrūo, -ēre, -struxi, -struc-  
 tum, *v. a.*, pull down, de-  
 stroy.  
 dēsūper, *adv.*, from above.  
 dētīneo, -ēre, -tinui, -ten-

tum, *v. a.*, keep back, de-  
 tain.  
 dētorqueo, -ēre, -torsi, -tor-  
 tum, *v. a.*, turn away, bend  
 aside.  
 dēus, -i, *m.*, god.  
 dēvēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ven-  
 tum, *v. n.*, arrive at, reach  
 (*followed by acc. without prep.*  
*ll. 125, 166*).  
 dēvōlo, -are, *v. n.*, fly down.  
 dexter, -ēra, -ērūm, or -ra,  
*-rum, adj.*, right-handed;  
 suitable; favourable.  
 dextēra or dextra, -ae,  
*f.*, right-hand; pledge,  
 plighted faith.  
 dīco, -ēre, dixi, dictum, *v. a.*,  
 say.  
 dīco, -are, *v. a.*, set apart for,  
 assign to.  
 dictum, -i, *n.*, word.  
 dīes, -ei, *m. and f.*, day; time.  
 difficīlis, -e, *adj.*, difficult,  
 hard.  
 diffūgio, -ēre, -fūgi, *v. n.*,  
 flee in different directions,  
 disperse.  
 diffundo, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum,  
*v. a.*, scatter, spread.  
 dignor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.*,  
 deem worthy, deign.  
 dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy;  
 noble.  
 digrēdior, -gredi, -gressus,  
*v. n.*, go away, disperse.  
 dilābor, -i, -lapsus, *v. n.*, fall  
 away, depart.  
 dilīgo, -ēre, -lexi, -lectum,  
*v. a.*, love.  
 dīmōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-  
 tum, *v. a.*, move apart,  
 separate, clear away.  
 dīrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dreadful,  
 terrible.



**discerno**, -ĕre, -crĕvi, -crĕtum, *v. a.*, separate; interweave with.

**dissimŭlo**, -are, *v. a.*, disguise, conceal.

**divello**, -ĕre, -velli, -volsum, *v. a.*, tear asunder.

**diversus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, in different directions, different.

**divēs**, -ītis, *adj.*, rich.

**divido**, -ĕre, -vīsi, -vīsum, *v. a.*, divide; turn different ways.

**divus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, divine: *as subst.*, god, goddess (*gen. pl.*, divom).

**do**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *v. a.*, give, grant, provide: *dare se*, 'to fling oneself' (l. 606); 'to be supplied' (l. 627): *d. lacrimas*, shed tears: *d. gemitus*, utter groans: *d. poenas*, pay penalty.

**dōceo**, -ĕre, -ui, doctum, *v. a.*, teach.

**dōleo**, -ĕre, -ui, *v. n.*, grieve, be vexed.

**dōlor**, -ōris, *m.*, pain, grief, indignation.

**dōlus**, -i, *m.*, deceit, craft.

**dōmīnus**, -i, *m.*, lord, master.

**dōmus**, -ūs, *f.*, house, home.

**dōnum**, -i, *n.*, gift.

**dōtālis**, -e, *adj.*, belonging to a dower, as a dower.

**drāco**, -ōnis, *m.*, dragon.

**dūbius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful, hesitating.

**dūco**, -ĕre, duxi, ductum, *v. a.*, lead; draw out, prolong, extend.

**ductor**, -ōris, *m.*, leader.

**dulcis**, -e, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant, dear.

**dum**, *conj.*, while (*with indic.*), until (*with subj.*, of a purpose).

**dūmus**, -i, *m.*, thorn-bush, thicket.

**dūo**, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.

**dūplex**, -īcis, *adj.*, double, two.

**dūrus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) hard; (2) enduring, patient; relentless, stubborn.

**dux**, dūcis, *m.*, leader.

**e**, **ex**, *prep.*, out of, from, (made) of.

**ecce**, *interj.*, lo! behold!

**ēdo**, -ĕre, ēsi, ēsum, *v. a.*, eat, consume.

**ēffĕro**, -ferre, extŭli, ēlātum, *v. a.*, bring out, raise up, uplift.

**effĕrus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, frenzied.

**effigies**, -ei, *f.*, image, likeness, effigy.

**effor**, -ārī, -ātus, *v. a.*, speak out, utter.

**effundo**, -ĕre, -fŭsi, -fŭsum, *v. a.*, pour out, scatter, let loose; *p. p.*, dishevelled.

**ēgeo**, -ĕre, -ui, *v. n.*, be in want, need.

**ēgo**, mēi, *pers. pron.*, I.

**ēgrĕgius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, distinguished, noble.

**ēicio**, -ĕre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.*, cast out, cast on shore.

**ēn**, *interj.*, lo! behold!

**ēnim**, *conj.*, for.

**ēnīteo**, -ĕre, -ui, *v. n.*, shine forth.

**ensis**, -is, *m.*, sword.

**ēnŭmĕro**, -are, *v. a.*, number, count.

ēo, ire, īvi *or* ii, ītum, *v. n.*,  
go : ire in, 'have recourse  
to' (l. 413).

ēpūlae, -arum, *f. pl.*, banquet,  
feast.

ēpūlor, -āri, -ātus, *v. n. and a.*,  
feast, feast upon.

ēques, -ītis, *m.*, horseman,  
rider.

**ēquīdem**, *adv.*, I indeed, I for  
my part.

ēquus, -i, *m.*, horse.

ergo, *adv.*, therefore.

ērigo, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum,  
*v. a.*, raise, build up.

ērīpio, -ēre, -ripui, -reptum,  
*v. a.*, seize from, tear away,  
snatch out.

erro, -are, *v. n.*, wander.

ērūo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*,  
tear up, uproot.

et, *conj.*, and, also ; *et . . . et*,  
both . . . and.

ētiā, *conj.*, also, even.

ēvādo, -ēre, -vāsi, -vāsum,  
*v. a.*, get out ; get to the  
top of, climb up.

ēvānesco, -ēre, -vānui, *v. n.*,  
vanish.

ēvinco, -ēre, -vīci, -victum,  
*v. a.*, conquer utterly, quite  
overcome.

ēvōco, -are, *v. a.*, call forth.

ex = e.

exānīmis, -e, *adj.*, lifeless,  
faint ; dismayed.

exaudio, -ire, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum,  
*v. a.*, hear clearly, hear.

excieo, -ēre, -cīvi *or* -cii, -cī-  
tum, *v. a.*, rouse, stir up.

excipio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
*v. a.*, (1) receive, take ; (2)  
answer ; (3) detect.

excūbiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, night-  
watch, guard.

exerceo, -ēre, -cui, -cītum,  
*v. a.*, (1) work at, practise ;  
(2) press forward ; (3) pur-  
sue, harass.

exhaurio, -ire, -hausi, -haus-  
tum, *v. a.*, drain to the  
dregs, endure to the end.

exīgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.*,  
deliberate, plan ; carry  
through, accomplish.

exīguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small,  
scanty.

exordium, -ii, *n.*, beginning,  
opening.

exōrior, -oriri, -ortus, *v. n.*,  
rise.

expēdio, -ire, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum,  
*v. a.*, get clear, make ready.

expērior, -riri, -pertus, *v. a.*,  
make trial of, try, test.

expers, -tis, *adj.* (pars), with-  
out a share in, devoid of,  
ignorant of.

exposco, -ēre, -poposci, *v. a.*,  
demand, beg.

exquīro, -ēre, -quīsivi, -quīsī-  
tum, *v. a.*, seek for.

exscindo, -ēre, -scīdi, -scis-  
sum, *v. a.*, root out, destroy,  
extirpate.

exsēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. a.*,  
carry out, accomplish.

exsolvo, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlū-  
tum, *v. a.*, set free from,  
release.

exspecto, -are, *v. a.*, wait for,  
wait (*intrans.*, l. 225).

extinguo, -ēre, -stinxi,  
-stinctum, *v. a.*, quench,  
abolish, destroy.

extruo, -ēre, -struxi, -struc-  
tum, *v. a.*, build up, raise.

exta, -orum, *n. pl.*, entrails.

extemplo, *adv.*, at once.  
straightway.

exterreo, -ĕre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, terrify.

extĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, from outside, strange, foreign.

extorris, -e, *adj.*, exiled from (*with abl.*).

extrĕmus, -a, -um, (*superl. of exterus*), farthest, uttermost ; last, final.

exŭo, -ĕre, -ui, -ŭtum, *v. a.*, uncover, put away, put off.

exŭviae, -arum, *f. pl.*, clothing, arms ; relics.

făcesso, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessitum, *v. a.* (*facio*), do eagerly, execute, accomplish.

făcilis, -e, *adj.*, easy.

făcio, -ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a.*, do, make ; *fac*, grant that. suppose.

factum, -i, *n.*, deed.

fallo, -ĕre, fĕlli, falsum, *v. a.*, deceive.

falx, -cis, *f.*, sickle, knife.

făma, -ae, *f.*, rumour, report ; good or bad reputation, fair fame.

fămŭla, -ae, *f.*, handmaid, attendant.

fămŭlus, -i, *m.*, man-servant, attendant.

far, farris, *n.* grain.

făs, *n. indecl.*, that which is lawful in the eyes of heaven, right.

fătălis, -e, *adj.*, fixed by fate, destined, fated.

făteor, -ĕri, fassus, *v. a.*, own, confess.

fătigo, -are, *v. a.*, torment, harass, urge, arouse.

fătum, -i, *n.*, fate ; death (l. 20).

fauces, -ium, *f. pl.*, jaw, throat.

fax, făcis, *f.*, torch.

fĕlix, -icis, *adj.*, happy, prosperous, fortunate.

fĕmĭna, -ae, *f.*, woman.

fĕmĭnĕus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of women, womanish, effeminate.

fĕra, -ae, *f.*, wild beast.

fĕrălis, -e, *adj.*, of the dead, funereal.

fĕrio, -ire (*perf. and sup. borrowed from percutio*), *v. a.*, strike.

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lătum, *v. a.*, bring, bear ; carry off, away ; report : *venti ferentes*, favourable winds.

fĕrox, -ŏcis, *adj.*, high-spirited ; haughty.

ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron ; sword.

fertilis, -e, *adj.*, fertile.

fĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage, fierce.

ferveo, -ĕre and -ĕre, -vui or -bui, *v. n.*, (1) be hot ; (2) be astir, busy.

fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*, tired, weary.

festĭno, -are, *v. a. and n.*, make to hasten, hasten.

festus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a festival, festal.

fĭbŭla, -ae, *f.*, clasp, buckle, pin.

fictum, -i, *n.* (*tingo*), falsehood.

fĭdes, -ei, *f.*, faith, belief, trust, confidence.

fĭgo, -ĕre, fixi, fixum, *v. a.*, fix, hang up ; pierce : *p. p. fixus*, settled, unalterable.

tingo, -ĕre, finxi, fictum, *v. a.*,

- shape, arrange ; invent,  
imagine.
- fīnis, -is, *m.*, end, limit,  
boundary : *in pl.*, country,  
land.
- flāmen, -īnis, *n.*, gust of wind,  
blast, wind.
- flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame, fire ;  
ray.
- flātus, -ūs, *m.*, breath ; blast.
- flāveo, -ēre, *v. n.*, be yellow,  
golden.
- flāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, yellow,  
golden.
- flecto, -ēre, flexi, flectum,  
*v. a.*, bend, turn, move, in-  
fluence.
- flētus, -ūs, *m.*, weeping, la-  
ment : *in fletum*, mourn-  
fully : l. 437, tearful prayers  
or message.
- flōreo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, flourish,  
bloom.
- flos, flōris, *m.*, flower.
- fluctuo, -are, *v. n.*, move like  
a wave ; heave, swell, surge.
- fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
- flūentum, -i, *n.*, stream.
- flūmen, -īnis, *n.*, river.
- flūo, -ēre, fluxi, fluxum, *v. n.*,  
flow.
- flūviālis, -e, *adj.*, of a river.
- flūvius, -i, *m.*, river.
- foēdo, -are, *v. a.*, make foul,  
disfigure, mar.
- foēdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foul,  
ugly, loathsome.
- foēdus, -ēris, *n.*, treaty,  
agreement, union.
- fons, -tis, *m.*, spring, fount ;  
water.
- for, fāri, fātus, *v. a.*, speak,  
say.
- forma, -ae, *f.*, shape, figure ;  
beauty.
- formīca, -ae, *f.*, ant.
- forsan, *adv.*, perhaps.
- fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave, strong.
- fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune  
(either good or bad).
- fōrus, -i, *m.*, deck.
- fōveo, -ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *v. a.*,  
keep warm, cherish, have  
a fond regard for : *fovere*  
*hiemem*, l. 193, pass idly,  
fondly.
- frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.
- frāternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a  
brother, done by a brother.
- fraudo, -are, *v. a.*, cheat, rob  
(takes acc. of person and abl.  
of thing).
- fraus, -dis, *f.*, deceit, guile.
- frēmo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*,  
shout, roar, resound.
- frēnum, -i, *n.*, bit, bridle.
- frētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, relying  
on (*with abl.*).
- frigidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.
- frondeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, be leafy.
- frons, -dis, *f.*, leaf.
- frons, -tis, *f.*, forehead, brow.
- frūmentum, -i, *n.*, corn.
- frūor, frui, fructus, *v. n.*, en-  
joy, delight in.
- frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
- fūga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
- fūgio, -ēre, fūgi, fūgitum,  
*v. n. and a.*, flee ; fly from,  
shun.
- fulcio, -ire, fulsi, fultum,  
*v. a.*, prop up, support.
- fulgeo, -ēre, fulsi, *v. n.*, shine,  
glitter.
- fulmen, -īnis, *n.*, lightning.
- fulmīneus, -a, -um, *adj.*,  
bright as lightning, flash-  
ing.
- fulvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deep  
yellow, tawny.

fundāmentum, -i, *n.*, foundation.

fundo, -are, *v. a.*, found.

funċo, -ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.*, pour out, scatter ; put to rout, overthrow.

fūnĕrĕus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of death, funereal.

fūnis, -is, *m.*, rope, cable.

fūnus, -ĕris, *n.*, funeral, death.

fūria, -ae, *f.*, fury, demon ; madness.

fūrībundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mad, frenzied.

fūro, -ĕre, *v. n.*, rage, be frenzied, rush wildly.

fūrōr, -ōris, *m.*, madness, frenzy, passion.

furtīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, secret, stealthy.

furtum, -i, *n.*, theft, stealth.

fūtūrus, -a, -um, *fut. part.* of sum : *neut. as subst.*, the future.

gaudeo, -ĕre. gāvīsus, *v. n.*, rejoice, rejoice in (*with abl.*).

gĕlu, -ūs, *n.*, frost, cold.

gĕmīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, two-fold, double.

gĕmītus, -ūs, *m.*, groan, moaning, sigh.

gĕmo, -ĕre, gemui, gemītum, *v. n.*, groan, moan, sigh.

gĕna, -ae, *f.*, cheek.

gĕnītor, -ōris, *m.* (gigno), father.

gĕnĕtrix, -trīcis, *f.* (gigno), mother.

gens, -tis, *f.* (gigno), family, race, nation.

gĕnus, -ĕris (gigno), *n.*, race, kindred ; kind.

germāna, -ae, *f.*, sister.

germānus, -i, *m.*, brother.

gigno, -ĕre, gĕnui, genitum, *v. a.*, give birth to, beget.

glācies, -ei, *f.*, ice.

glādius, -ii, *m.*, sword.

glōmĕro, -are, *v. a.*, gather into a mass, crowd together.

glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory.

grādiōr, gradi, gressus, *v. n.*, step, walk.

grādus, -ūs, *m.*, step.

grāmen, -īnis, *n.*, grass.

grandis, -e, *adj.*, large, great.

grando, -īnis, *f.*, hail.

grātia, -ae, *f.*, favour, gratitude, influence.

grātor, -ari, -atus, *v. a. and n.*, rejoice, wish joy to (*with dat.*, l. 478).

grāvīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, heavy, teeming with, pregnant.

grāvis, -e, *adj.*, heavy ; weighty, serious.

grēmīum, -ii, *n.*, lap, bosom.

hābeo, -ĕre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.*, have, hold, possess ; consider.

haereo, -ĕre, haesi, haesum, *v. n.*, stick fast, remain, be fixed.

hālītus, -ūs, *m.*, breath.

haud, *adv.*, not.

haurio, -ire, hausi, haustum, *v. a.*, drain, drink in ; suffer to the utmost.

hēiā, *interj.*, ho !

herba, -ae, *f.*, grass, plant.

hĕres, -ĕdis, *m.*, heir.

hĕros, -ōis, *m.*, hero.

heu, *interj.*, alas !

hībernus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of

winter, in winter; cold, stormy.

hic, haec, hoc, *pron.*, this; he, she, it.

hīc, *adv.*, here, hereupon.

hiemps, hiēmis, *f.*, winter, rough weather, storm.

hinc, *adv.*, hence, on this side, from this direction.

hōnos, -ōris, *m.*, honour, glory, worship.

hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour; season, time.

horrendus, -a, -um, *adj.*, awful, horrible.

horreo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n. and a.*, (1) be rough with; (2) shudder at, regard with horror.

horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) rough; (2) awful, terrible.

horrifico, -are, *v. a.*, horrify, terrify.

horror, -ōris, *m.*, horror, terror.

hospēs, -itis, *c.*, guest.

hospitium, -i, *n.*, hospitality.

hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy, foe.

hūc, *adv.*, hither, this way.

hūmilis, -e, *adj.*, low, humble.

hymēnaeus, -i, *m.*, wedding.

iacto, -are, *v. a. (freq. of iacio)*, hurl, toss.

iam, *adv.*, now, already, by this time: *non iam*, no longer: *iam iam*, now indeed.

iamdūdum, *adv.*, for a long time past, long since.

īaspis, -idis, *f.*, jasper.

īdem, ēadem, īdem, *pron.*, the same.

īdēo, *adv.*, for that reason, therefore.

īgitur, *adv.*, therefore, then.

īgnārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, not knowing, unaware, ignorant.

īgnēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fiery.

īgnis, -is, *m.*, fire; passion.

īgnōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown.

īlex, -īcis, *f.*, mountain oak.

ille, illa, illud, *pron.*, that; he, she, it.

illinc, *adv.*, thence, on that side, from that direction.

illūc, *adv.*, thither, that way.

īmāgo, -inis, *f.*, likeness, shape; shade, phantom.

īmber, -bris, *m.*, rain, rain-storm.

īmpērium, -ii, *n.*, command; power, rule; empire.

īmpius, -a, -um, *adj.*, unholy, godless, wicked.

īmprōbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked, ruthless.

īmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lowest, deepest.

in, *prep.*, with *abl.*, in; with *acc.*, into, for the purpose of.

īnānis, -e, *adj.*, empty, vacant; idle; useless, in vain.

īncautus, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-awares, off one's guard.

īncēdo, -ēre, -cēssi, -cessum, *v. n.*, walk, step, march on (*in a stately manner*).

īncendo, -ēre, -cendi, -censum, *v. a.*, set on fire, kindle; excite.

īnceptum, -i, *n.*, undertaking, purpose.

īncertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain.

īncīdo, -ēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.*, cut.



**incípio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
v. a., begin.

**incōmītatus**, -a, -um, *adj.*,  
unaccompanied, solitary.

**incūbo**, -are, -cubui, -cubitum,  
v. n., lie down, recline.

**incumbo**, -ēre, -cūbui, -cubitum,  
v. n., lean upon, press on, set to work.

**indāgo**, -īnis, *f.*, an encircling; stop-nets (*to prevent game getting away*).

**indignus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, unworthy; wretched, vile.

**indulgeo**, -ēre, -dulsi, -dultum,  
v. a., indulge in, give oneself up to.

**iners**, -tis, *adj.*, inactive, idle; timid, unresisting.

**inexpertus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, untried.

**infābrīcatus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, unshaped, unfashioned.

**infandus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, (*fari*), unspeakable, horrible, hateful.

**infectus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, not done; imaginary, false.

**infelix**, -īcis, *adj.*, unlucky, unhappy.

**infensus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile, angry.

**infēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
v. a., carry into: *se inferre*, present oneself: *in pass.*, attack, advance against.

**infigo**, -ēre, -fixi, -fixum, v. a., fix in or on.

**inflammo**, -are, v. a., kindle, inflame, excite.

**inflecto**, -ēre, -flexi, -flexum,  
v. a., bend, influence.

**infrēnus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*frēnum*), not using a bridle, riding furiously.

**infundc**, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum,  
v. a., pour upon, shed over.

**ingēmīno**, -are, v. n. (*geminus*), be redoubled, increase.

**ingēmo**, -ēre, -gemui, v. n., groan, moan, sigh (*with dat.*, 369).

**ingens**, -tis, *adj.*, huge, mighty, vast.

**ingrēdior**, -gredi, -gressus,  
v. a. and n., march on, walk; enter; begin (*to speak*).

**inhīo**, -are, v. n., gape; gaze eagerly at.

**inhospītus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, inhospitable, forbidding.

**inhūmatus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*humus*), unburied.

**īnīmīcus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfriendly, hostile.

**īnīquus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, uneven, unfair, one-sided.

**iniūria**, -ae, *f.*, harm, wrong.

**inlūdo**, -ēre, -lūsi, -lūsum,  
v. n. and a., make sport of, mock at (*with dat.*).

**inmānis**, -e, *adj.*, huge, enormous; dreadful.

**inmēmōr**, -ōris, *adj.*, unmindful, regardless.

**inmiscceo**, -ēre, -miscui, -mixtum, v. a., mingle with.

**inmitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum,  
v. a., send into, let in, let loose upon.

**inmōtus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, unmoved, immovable, steadfast, firm.

**innecto**, -ēre, -nexui, -nexum,  
v. a., weave together, contrive.

**inops**, -ōpis, *adj.*, helpless.

**inpello**, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum,  
v. a., drive on, drive in.



inpleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, fill.

inplīco, -are, -plicui, -plicitum, *v. a.*, entwine, wreath.

inplōro, -are, *v. a.*, beseech, implore.

inpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -positum, *v. a.*, place upon.

inprēcōr, -ari, -atus, *v. a.*, pray for, invoke (against a person).

▼ inprīmo, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.*, press upon, against.

inrīdeo, -ēre, -risi, -risum, *v. a.*, laugh at, mock.

inrīto, -are, *v. a.*, vex, make wrathful, irritate.

inrumπο, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum, *v. a.*, burst into.

insānia, -ae, *f.*, madness, frenzy.

insēquor, -sequi, -sēcūtus, *v. a.*, follow; pursue.

insignis, -e, *adj.*, noticeable, eminent, conspicuous.

insisto, -ēre, -stiti, *v. n.*, set foot on; begin; dwell upon, brood.

insomnium, -ii, *n.*, dream.

instauro, -are, *v. a.*, begin again, hold anew (*of a ceremony*).

instimūlo, -are, *v. a.*, goad, urge on.

insto, -are, -stiti, *v. n.*, be urgent, pressing, be at hand.

insūpērābilis, -e, *adj.*, unconquerable, invincible.

intendo, -ēre, -di, -sum *or* -tum, *v. a.*, stretch on, cover.

inter, *prep.*, between, among:

*inter se*, in each other's company, together.

intērēā, *adv.*, meanwhile.

interfundo, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, *v. a.*, pour upon here and there, stain.

intērior, -ius, *adj.*, inner.

interpres, -ētis, *c.*, go-between, negotiator, messenger.

interrumpo, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum, *v. a.*, break off, interrupt.

intro, -are, *v. a.*, enter.

intus, *adv.*, within.

inultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unavenged.

invādo, -ēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, *v. a.*, attack; address, accost.

invēnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.*, discover, find.

invīdeo, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum, *v. a.*, envy, grudge.

invīdia, -ae, *f.*, envy, ill-will, dislike; cause for jealousy.

invīso, -ēre, -vīsi, -vīsum, *v. a.*, visit.

invīsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hated.

invītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling.

invīus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trackless.

ipse, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, very.

īra, -ae, *f.*, anger, wrath.

is, ēa, id, *pron.*, he, she, it; that.

iste, -a, -ud, *pron.*, that of yours, that you mention.

itā, *adv.*, so, thus.

īter, itinēris, *n.*, journey, way.

itērum, *adv.*, a second time, again.

iūbar, -āris, *n.*, sunbeam, ray, sunlight.

iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, command.

iūgālis, -e, *adj.*, of marriage.

iūgum, -i, *n.*, (1) yoke, bond; (2) ridge, hill.

iungo, -ēre, iunxi, iunctum, *v. a.*, join, unite: *iungere foedus*, l. 12, 'enter into alliance.'

iūro, -āre, *v. n.*, swear.

ius, iūris, *n.*, law, right.

iussum, -i, *n.*, command.

iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, just.

iūventa, -ae, *f.*, early life, youth.

iūventūs, -ūtis, *f.* (collective), band of youths, youth.

iūvo, -āre, iūvi, iūtum, *v. a.*, help, assist; please, delight.

iuxtā, *adv. and prep.*, close to, near, by.

lābēfācio, -ēre, -fēci, -factum, *v. a.*, make to totter, shake.

lābo, -āre, *v. n.*, totter, tremble; waver, hesitate.

lābor, -ōris, *m.*, toil, trouble, task.

lābor, labi, lapsus, *v. n.*, glide, fall, sink, pass away.

lācrīma, -ae, *f.*, tear.

lac, lactis, *n.*, milk, juice.

lācus, -ūs, *m.*, lake.

laena, -ae, *f.*, cloak, mantle.

laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad, rejoicing.

lāmentum, -i, *n.*, lamentation, mourning.

lampās, -pādis, *f.*, torch; light, brightness.

lapsus, -ūs, *m.* (lābor), a gliding, course.

latē, *adv.*, far and wide.

lāteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, lie hid, be covered.

lātex, -icis, *m.*, water.

lātus, -ēris, *n.*, side, flank.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad, wide.

laus, -dis, *f.*, praise, honour, glory.

lectus, -i, *m.*, couch.

lēgifer, -era, -erum, *adj.*, law-bringing, law-giving.

lēgo, -ēre, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.*, (1) choose; (2) gather, catch.

lēnio, -ire, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, soften, soothe, assuage.

lēo, -ōnis, *m.*, lion.

lētālis, -e, *adj.*, deadly, fatal.

lētum, -i, *n.*, death.

lēvo, -āre, *v. a.*, lighten, raise, assist.

lex, lēgis, *f.*, law, rule; *in pl.*, terms, conditions.

libo, -āre, *v. a.*, pour out (as sacrifice), make libation of.

licet, -ēre, -uit, *impers. v.*, it is lawful, permitted.

limbus, -i, *m.*, border, edge, fringe.

līmen, -īnis, *n.*, threshold, doorway.

lingua, -ae, *f.*, tongue.

linquo, -ēre, liqui, *v. a.*, leave, abandon.

liquīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, liquid.

līto, -āre, *v. a. and n.*, sacrifice, offer.

lītus, -ōris, *n.*, shore, coast, coast-land.

lōco, -āre, *v. a.*, place, station, found, lay: *locare in parte*, give a share of.

lōcus, -i, *m.* (*pl. loca, n.*), (1) place, district; (2) room, opportunity, time.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, prolonged, tedious.  
 lōquor, -qui, locūtus, *v.n. and a.*, speak, say.  
 luctor, -āri, *v.n.*, struggle.  
 lūdo, -ēre, lūsi, lūsum, *v.n.*, play, sport.  
 lūmen, -inis, *n.*, (1) light; (2) eye.  
 lūna, -ae, *f.*, moon.  
 lustro, -āre, *v.a.*, pass over, traverse, survey.  
 lustrum, -i, *n.*, lair (of beast), thicket.  
 lux, lūcis, *f.*, light; day.  
 luxus, -ūs, *m.*, luxury.  
 lymp̄ha, -ae, *f.*, water.  
 mächina, -ae, *f.*, engine, scaffolding.  
 macto, -āre, *v.a.*, slay, sacrifice.  
 mēcūla, -ae, *f.*, spot, stain.  
 mēdeo, -ēre, -ui, *v.n.*, be wet, drip; (*of hair*) be essenced.  
 maereo, -ēre, -ui, *v.n.*, mourn.  
 maestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mournful, sorrowing.  
 mägālia, -ium, *n. pl.*, huts.  
 mägicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, magic.  
 mägis, *adv.*, more.  
 magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, mighty.  
 mälē, *adv.*, badly, scarcely: *with adjectives* = non.  
 mālō, malle, mālui, *v.a.*, prefer, choose.  
 mälum, -i, *n.*, evil, ill, misfortune.  
 mälus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad.  
 mandātum, -i, *n.*, command.  
 mando, -āre, *v.a.*, (1) entrust to; (2) command.  
 mando, -ēre, mandī, mandum, *v.a.*, bite, champ.

māneo, -ēre, mansi, mansum, *v.a. and n.*, await; remain.  
 mānes, -ium, *m. pl.*, (1) spirits of the dead (*used of a single person*, l. 427); (2) the underworld.  
 mānifestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, evident, clear.  
 mānus, -ūs, *f.*, (1) hand; (2) troop, band.  
 mārē, maris, *n.*, sea.  
 mārītus, -i, *m.*, husband.  
 marmor, -ōris, *n.*, marble.  
 marmōrēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of marble, marble.  
 māternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mother's, maternal.  
 mēdītor, -āri, -ātus, *v.a.*, think about, plan; practise.  
 mēdius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle: *used as subst.*, l. 184.  
 mēdulla, -ae, *f.*, marrow.  
 mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.  
 mēlior, -ōris, *adj.*, better.  
 membrum, -i, *n.*, limb.  
 mēmet, *pron.*, = me, *acc. of ego*.  
 mēmīni, -isse, *v.n. defect.*, remember, be mindful of.  
 mēmōr, -ōris, *adj.*, remembering, mindful of.  
 mēmōrābilis, -e, *adj.*, worth remembering, notable.  
 mēmōro, -āre, *v.a.*, relate, mention.  
 mens, -tis, *f.*, mind, heart; thought, purpose.  
 mensa, -ae, *f.*, table.  
 mentum, -i, *n.*, chin.  
 mēreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v.a.*, deserve: *bene merere de aliquo*, to deserve well of a person; so, to do a person a service or kindness.

mēreor, -ēri, -itus, *v. a.* (*same as preceding*).

mēritum, -i, *n.*, service.

messus, -a, -um, *p. p.* of meto.

mēto, -ēre, messui, messum, *v. a.*, reap, cut, gather.

mētuo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, fear.

mētus, -ūs, *m.*, fear.

meus, -a, -um, *pron.*, my, mine.

mīgro, -are, *v. n.*, move off, remove, shift one's abode.

mille, *num. adj.*, a thousand.

mīna, -ae, *f.*, threat.

mīrābilis, -e, *adj.*, wonderful.

mīrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful, strange.

misceo, -ēre, -ui, mixtum or mistum, *v. a.*, mingle, confuse, confound: *in pass.*, to be in a tumult, be disturbed = *turbari*.

miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched, unhappy.

mīserābilis, -e, *adj.*, wretched, pitiable.

mīseor, -ēri, -itus, *v. a.*, pity (*with gen.*).

mīseror, -āri, -ātus, *v. a.*, pity (*with acc.*).

mītra, -ae, *f.*, head-band, ribbon, turban.

mitto, -ēre, mīsi, missum, *v. a.*, send: *mittere sub*, to impose upon.

mōbilitas, -ātis, *f.*, quick motion, quickness, rapidity.

mōdō, *adv.*, (1) only; (2) now.

mōdus, -i, *m.*, (1) manner, method; (2) limit, bound.

mōenia, -ium, *n. pl.*, walls, battlements: city.

mōla, -ae, *f.*, coarse flour, meal (*used in sacrifices*).

mōlior, -iri, molitus, *v. a. and n.*, toil at, work hard, strive.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft; gracious, favourable.

mōneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, advise, warn.

mōnimentum, -i, *n.*, memorial, remembrance.

mōnītum, -i, *n.*, warning, advice.

mōnītus, -ūs, *m.*, warning, advice.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain.

monstro, -āre, *v. a.*, show, make known; command, appoint.

monstrum, -i, *n.*, monster, portent.

mōra, -ae, *f.*, delay (*pl. concrete*, l. 407 = *morantes*).

mōribundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dying, like to die.

mōrior, mori, mortuus (*fut. part.*, moritūrus, *v. n.*, die.

mōror, -āri, morātus, *v. n. and a.*, delay, linger.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death.

mortālis, -e, *adj.*, mortal, human.

mos, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom: *pl.*, character: *more*, with *gen.* = after the manner of, like.

mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, movement, departure.

mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *v. a.*, move, affect, influence.

mox, *adv.*, soon.

mūgio, -ire, -īvi, -itum, *v. n.*, roar, rumble.

mūltiplex, -plicis, *adj.*, manifold, various.

**multus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many.

**mūnus**, -ēris, *n.*, gift, service (*esp. the last service to the dead*).

**mūrex**, -īcis, *m.*, purple dye, purple.

**murmur**, -ūris, *n.*, murmur, noise.

**mūrus**, -i, *m.*, wall.

**mūtābilis**, -e, *adj.*, changeable, fickle.

**mūto**, -āre, *v. a.*, change, alter.

**nam** or **namque**, *conj.*, for.

**narro**, -āre, *v. a.*, tell, relate.

**nascor**, **nasci**, **nātus**, *v. n.*, be born, descended from (*with abl.*): *nascens*, just born.

**nāto**, -āre, *v. n.*, swim, float.

**nātus**, -i, *m.*, child, son.

**nauta** or **nāvīta**, -ae, *m.*, sailor.

**nāvāle**, -is, *n.*, dockyard, dock.

**nāvīgo**, -āre, *v. n.*, sail, put to sea.

**nāvis**, -is, *f.*, ship.

**-nē**, *interrog. particle, introducing either single or double question.*

**nē**, *conj.*, lest; do not.

**nec**, *conj.* (= **nēque**), neither, nor.

**necdum**, *conj.*, and not yet, not yet.

**nēcesse**, *neut. adj.*, necessary, unavoidable.

**necnōn**, *conj.*, moreover, and also.

**necto**, -ēre, **nexui**, **nexum**, *v. a.*, bind, fasten; knit, entwine.

**nēfandus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (**ne + fari**), abominable, wicked.

**nēfas**, *n. indeclin.*, sinful; sin, crime, wrong.

**nēgo**, -āre, *v. a.*, deny, refuse.

**nēmo**, *c.*, no one.

**nēmus**, -ōris, *n.*, wood, grove.

**nēpos**, -ōtis, *m.*, grandson, descendant.

**nēque**, *conj.*, neither, nor, and not; *nec iam*, and no longer.

**nēquiquam**, *adv.*, in vain, for nothing.

**nescio**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, be ignorant of, not know.

**nescius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, ignorant, unaware.

**nīger**, **nīgra**, -um, *adj.*, black.

**nīgresco**, -ēre, -grui, *v. n. incept.*, grow black.

**nīgrō**, -āre, *v. n.*, be black; *pres. part.*, black, dark.

**nīhil** or **nīl**, *n.*, nothing.

**nimbus**, -i, *m.*, cloud, rain-storm.

**nīmium**, *adv.*, too much, too.

**nītor**, **nīti**, **nīxus** or **nīsus**, *v. n.*, rest upon, be poised upon (*with abl.*); strive.

**nīvēus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, snowy, snow-white.

**nix**, **nīvis**, *f.*, snow.

**nocturnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, nightly, by night.

**nōdo**, -āre, *v. a.*, knot, tie.

**nōmen**, -īnis, *n.*, name; fame, reputation.

**nōn**, *adv.*, not; often = *nonne*, *interrog.*

**nondum**, *adv.*, not yet.

**nos**, *pron.*, we, I.

**nosco**, -ēre, **nōvi**, **nōtum** (*fut. perf. nōro, plup. nōram*). *v. a.*, become acquainted with, know, recognize; *in*

*perf.*, know (*present meaning*).

noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*, our; my.

nōtus, -a, -um, *p. p. of nosco*, well known.

nōvo, -āre, *v. a.*, make new; rebuild; *res novare*, alter plans.

nōvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, strange; *in superl.*, last.

nox, noctis, *f.*, night, darkness.

nūbes, -is, *f.*, cloud.

nūbilus, -a, -um (*nubes*), *adj.*, cloudy, dark; *neut. pl.*, clouds.

nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, none, no; no one.

num, *interrog. particle*, expecting answer in negative; in indirect question = whether.

nūmen, -inis, *n.*, divine power, majesty; a deity, god, goddess.

numquam, *adv.*, never.

nunc, *adv.*, now.

nuntius, -i, *m.*, and nuntia, -ae, *f.*, messenger; message.

nusquam, *adv.*, nowhere.

nūtrix, -īcis, *f.*, nurse.

nympha, -ae, *f.*, nymph.

obīcio, -ēre, obīeci, obiectum, *v. a.*, throw in the way of, offer, expose.

obītus, -ūs, *m.*, death.

oblīviscor, -i, oblītus, *v. a.*, forget (*with gen.*).

obmūtesco, -ere, -mutui, *v. n.*, be dumb, speechless.

obnītor, -i, -nīxus, *v. n.*, press upon; use effort, strive, struggle.

obōrior, -iri, -ortus, *v. n.*, rise in front of, spring up.

obscēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foul, loathsome, horrible, ill-omened.

obscurus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark, dim, dusky.

obsto, -āre, -stīti, *v. n.*, stand in the way, prevent (*with dat.*).

obstruo, -ēre, -struxi, -strutum, *v. a.*, stop up, stop, impede.

occūpo, -āre, *v. a.*, seize, take possession of; fill.

ōcius, *adv.*, swiftly.

ōculus, -i, *m.*, eye; glance.

ōdi, -isse, osus, *v. a.*, hate.

ōdium, -ii, *n.*, hatred.

ōdōrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong smelling; keen scented.

offēro, -ferre, obtūli, oblātum, *v. a.*, present, offer.

ōlim, *adv.*, at some time, once, hereafter.

olle, old form of ille.

ōmen, -inis, *n.*, omen, portent, sign, token.

omnīno, *adv.*, altogether, utterly.

omnīpōtens, -entis, *adj.*, all-powerful, almighty.

omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

ōnēro, -āre, *v. a.*, load, burden, overwhelm.

ōpācus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dense, dark.

ōpem, -is (*nom. wanting*), *f.*, aid, help; *pl.*, wealth, power.

ōpērio, -ire, -ui, opertum, *v. a.*, cover, conceal.

opto, -āre, *v. a.*, desire, pray for.

ōpus, -eris, *n.*, work, task.

ōra, -ae, *f.*, edge, shore ;  
 country.  
 orbis, -is, *m.*, a circle ; the  
 world ; firmament.  
 orgia, -orum, *n. pl.*, wild revels  
 (*in honour of Bacchus*).  
 ornus, -i, *f.*, ash-tree.  
 ōro, -āre, *v. a.*, beseech, pray  
 for.  
 ortus, -ūs, *m.*, rising.  
 os, ōris, *n.*, (1) face, mien ; (2)  
 mouth ; speech, language.  
 os, ossis, *n.*, bone.  
 ostendo, -ēre, -di, -tum, *v. a.*,  
 show, point out.  
 ostento, -āre, (*frequentative of*  
*above*), *v. a.*, show repeatedly,  
 display.  
 ostrum, -i, *n.*, purple.  
 ōtium, -ii, *n.*, ease, leisure ;  
 idle time.  
 ōvo, -āre, -ātum, *v. n.*, tri-  
 umph, rejoice.  
 pactus, -a, -um, *perf. part.*  
*from pācisco*, settled, agreed  
 upon.  
 pallens, -tis, *adj.*, pale, colour-  
 less.  
 pallidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pale.  
 pallor, -ōris, *m.*, paleness,  
 pallor.  
 pāpāver, -ēris, *n.*, poppy,  
 poppy-seed.  
 pār, pāris, *adj.*, equal, level.  
 pārens, -tis, *c.*, parent.  
 pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*,  
 obey (*with dat.*).  
 pāritēr, *adv.* (*par*, equally,  
 together ; *pariter cum*, l. 241,  
 'as fast as').  
 pāro, -āre, *v. a.*, prepare, get  
 ready ; contrive.  
 pars, -tis, *f.*, part ; side,  
 quarter, direction.

parvulus, -a, -um, *adj.*, very  
 small, tiny, little.  
 parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.  
 passim, *adv.*, far and wide,  
 in all directions.  
 pastor, -ōris, *m.*, shepherd.  
 pāteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be open,  
 lie open.  
 pāter, -tris, *m.*, father (*as*  
*proper name = Jupiter*) ; *pl.*,  
 chiefs, elders.  
 pātēra, -ae, *f.*, saucer, dish,  
 bowl.  
 pātior, pati, passus, *v. a.*, en-  
 dure, suffer, allow.  
 pātria, -ae, *f.*, fatherland,  
 country.  
 pātrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of one's  
 forefathers or country ; of  
 one's father.  
 pauci, -ae, -a, *pl. adj.*, few.  
 paulum, *adv.*, for a little  
 while, somewhat.  
 pax, pācis, *f.*, peace, quiet ;  
 favour.  
 pectus, -ōris, *n.*, breast ;  
 heart.  
 pēcus, -ōris, *n.*, herd, flock.  
 pēcus, -ūdis, *f.*, beast, animal.  
 pēlāgus, -i, *n.*, sea.  
 pēnātes, -um, *m. pl.*, family  
 gods ; home.  
 pendeo, -ēre, pēpendi, *v. n.*,  
 (1) hang ; *pendere ab ore*,  
 listen attentively to ; (2) be  
 suspended, discontinued.  
 pēnētrālis, -e, *adj.*, inner-  
 most.  
 penna, -ae, *f.*, feather ; wing.  
 per, *prep.*, through, across ;  
 by means of, owing to.  
 perāgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum,  
*v. a.*, carry out, accomplish.  
 perāgro, -āre, *v. a.*, wander  
 through, traverse.



- percütio**, -ëre, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.*, strike, smite.
- perdo**, -ëre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, lose; destroy; *perditus*, hopeless, ruined.
- pereo**, -ïre, -ïvi or -ii, -ïtum, *v. n.*, perish, be ruined.
- perërro**, -äre, *v. a.*, wander over; survey.
- perfëro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lätum, *v. a.*, endure to the end.
- perficio**, -ëre, -fëci, -fectum, *v. a.*, accomplish, carry out, complete.
- perfidus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*fides*), faithless, treacherous.
- pergo**, -ëre, perrexi, perrectum, *v. n.*, go on, proceed.
- përhibeo**, -ëre, -ui, -ïtum, *v. a.*, tell, relate.
- përiculum** or **periclum**, -i, *n.*, danger, peril.
- periûrium**, -ii, *n.* (-iuro), falsehood, faithlessness.
- permitto**, -ëre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, entrust, commit.
- pernix**, -icis, *adj.*, swift.
- perpëtuous**, -a, -um, *adj.*, continual.
- persentio**, -ire, -sensi, -sensum, *v. a.*, (1) perceive; (2) feel keenly.
- pertaedet**, -taesum est, *v. a. impers.*, utterly weary of (*acc. of person, gen. of thing*).
- pes**, pëdis, *m.*, foot.
- pestis**, -is, *f.*, plague, curse, bane.
- pëto**, -ëre, -ïvi or -ii, -ïtum, *v. a.*, seek, ask for; aim at, make for.
- phärëtra**, -ae, *f.*, quiver.
- pïaculum**, -i, *n.* (*pio*, to appease), sin-offering, victim.
- pïget**, -ëre, -uit, *v. a. impers.*, vex, displease, annoy (*acc. of person, infin. of thing*).
- pingo**, -ëre, pinxi, pictum, *v. a.*, paint, adorn; *picti*, l. 146, 'tattooed.'
- pinguis**, -e, *adj.*, fat; rich, richly laden; fertile.
- pïñifer**, -ëra, -ërum, *adj.* (*pinus + fero*), pine-bearing.
- pinna**, -ae, *f.*, feather, wing (*another form of penna*).
- piscösus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*piscis*), thronged with fish.
- pïus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, good, dutiful; holy.
- pläceo**, -ëre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, be pleasing, please.
- pläcidus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, peaceful, gentle, quiet.
- pläcitus**, -a, -um, *part. of* placeo, pleasing, agreeable, pleasant.
- pläga**, -ae, *f.*, net, snare.
- plangor**, -öris, *m.* (*plango*, strike), beating of the breast, loud lament.
- planta**, -ae, *f.*, sole of the foot.
- plüma**, -ae, *f.*, feather.
- pöena**, -ae, *f.*, penalty, punishment.
- pölus**, -i, *m.*, sky, heaven.
- pöno**, -ëre, pösui, positum, *v. a.*, place, lay; erect, build.
- pöpülo**, -äre, *v. a.*, plunder, ravage.
- pöpulus**, -i, *m.*, people, nation.
- porta**, -ae, *f.*, gate.
- porto**, -äre, *v. a.*, carry.
- portus**, -üs, *m.*, harbour.
- posco**, -ëre, pöposci, *v. a.*, ask, demand (*with two accus.*).

- possum, posse. pötui, v. n.,**  
 can, am able.  
**post, prep. and adv.,** after,  
 afterwards, behind.  
**postquam, conj.,** after, after  
 that.  
**postērus, -a, -um, adj. (post),**  
 next after, next.  
**pōtestas, -ātis, f. (possum),**  
 power ; opportunity.  
**pōtior, -ōris, compar. adj.,**  
 preferable, better.  
**pōtior, -iri. potitus, v. a.,** get  
 possession of, possess (*with*  
*gen. or abl.*).  
**pōtius, adv.,** rather.  
**praeceps, -cīpītis, adj. (ca-**  
**put),** headlong ; in hot  
 haste.  
**praeēpīto, -āre, v. a. and n.,**  
 rush down ; hurry, hasten.  
**praeclārus, -a, -um, adj.,**  
 famous, renowned.  
**praeda, -ae, f.,** booty, plun-  
 der.  
**praedictum, -i, n.,** predic-  
 tion, prophecy.  
**praemium, -ii, n.,** reward,  
 prize.  
**praerīpio, -ēre, -ripui, -rep-**  
**tum, v. a.,** seize beforehand,  
 snatch away.  
**praesentio, -īre, -sensi, -sen-**  
**sum, v. a.,** perceive before-  
 hand, presage.  
**praetendo, -ēre, -tendi, -ten-**  
**tum, v. a.,** stretch in front  
 of ; put forward, allege (*of*  
*an excuse*).  
**praetērēā, adv.,** besides, more-  
 over.  
**praetēreo, -ire, -īvi or -ii,**  
**-ītum, v. a.,** go before, pass.  
**praeteritus, -a, -um, part. of**  
*above*, past, former.
- praetexo, -ēre, -ui, -textum,**  
*v. a.,* cover ; hide, screen.  
**prāvus, -a, -um, adj.,** crooked ;  
 wrong, wicked.  
**prēcem, -is, f. (nom. wanting),**  
 prayer.  
**prēcōr, -āri, -ātus, v. a.,** pray.  
**prēmo, -ēre, pressi, pressum,**  
*v. a.,* press, keep down,  
 hide.  
**prētium, -ii, n.,** price.  
**primum, adv.,** firstly ; *quam*  
*primum*, as soon as possible ;  
*ut primum*, as soon as.  
**prīmus, -a, -um, adj.,** first ;  
*primi*, l. 133. 'leaders.'  
**prīncīpium, -ii, n.,** beginn-  
 ing ; *in abl.*, firstly.  
**prior, -ōris, adj. compar.,**  
 former.  
**prīus, adv.,** before, sooner.  
**pro, prep.,** on behalf of ; ac-  
 cording to ; considering.  
**pro, interj.,** ah !, alas !  
**prōbo, -āre, v. a.,** approve.  
**prōcēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,**  
*v. n.,* go on, advance.  
**prōcul, adv.,** afar, far off, from  
 afar.  
**prōcus, -i, m.,** suitor.  
**prōdo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum,**  
*v. a.,* give forth ; hand down  
 (*of descendants, tradition, etc.*) ;  
 betray, give up.  
**prōfīciscor, -i, prōfectus, v. n.,**  
 set out, start.  
**prōfor, -fāri, -fātus, v. n.,**  
 speak.  
**prōfundus, -a, -um, adj.,**  
 deep ; dense, dark.  
**prōgigno, -ēre, -gēnui, -gēni-**  
**tum, v. a.,** give birth to,  
 produce.  
**prōgrēdior, -gredi, -gressus,**  
*v. n.,* step forth.

**prōles**, -is, *f.*, offspring, child ; race.

**prōmēreōr**, -ēri, -ītus, *v. a.*, deserve ; do a service to (*see mereo*).

**prōmitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, put forward, promise, assume.

**prōnūbus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, promoting marriage (of Juno, attending a bride).

**prōpēro**, -āre, *v. n.*, hasten.

**prōprius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own.

**propter**, *prep.*, on account of.

**prōpugnācūlum**, -i, *n.*, rampart, battlement.

**prospicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, *v. a.*, look out upon, espy.

**prōtīnus**, *adv.*, forthwith, thereupon.

**proximus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (prope), nearest, next.

**pūbens**, -tis, *adj.*, full grown, flourishing.

**pūdor**, -ōris, *m.*, shame, modesty.

**pūer**, -i, *m.*, boy, son.

**pugna**, -ae, *f.*, fight, battle.

**pugno**, -āre, *v. n.*, fight.

**pugnus**, -i, *m.*, fist.

**pulcher**, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, beautiful.

**pulso**, -āre, *v. a.*, beat, smite.

**pulvērulentus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (pulvis), dusty.

**puppis**, -is, *f.*, stern of a ship ; ship.

**purpurēus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, purple.

**pyra**, -ae, *f.*, funeral-pile, pyre.

**quaero**, -ēre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, *v. a.*, seek, look for, ask for.

**quālis**, -e, *adj.*, of what kind ; such as, like.

**quam**, *adv.*, (1) as ; (2) than ; (3) how ; *ante quam*, before that (*conj.*).

**quando**, *adv. and conj.*, (1) when ; (2) since.

**quantus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, as great as ; *neut.*, how much, as much as.

**quasso**, -āre, *v. a.* (*frequent. of quatio*), shake, toss, batter.

**-quē**, *conj.*, and, both.

**quercus**, -ūs, *f.*, oak.

**quērella**, -ae, *f.*, complaint.

**quēror**, -ī, questus, *v. a. and n.*, complain of, bewail, lament.

**questus**, -ūs, *m.*, complaint, mourning.

**qui**, quae, quod, *relat. pron.*, who, which.

**qui**, quae, quod, *interrog. adj.*, what ?

**quicunque**, quaecunque, quodcunque, *pron.*, whoever, whatever.

**quies**, -ētis, *f.*, rest, calm, repose.

**quiesco**, -ēre, quiēvi, quiētum, *v. n.*, rest, repose.

**quiētus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, calm, quiet, at rest.

**quīn**, *conj.*, why not ? nay indeed, rather.

**quippe**, *adv.*, surely ; indeed, forsooth (*used ironically*, l. 218).

**quis**, quid, *interrog. pron.*, who ? what ? *neut.*, also - why ?

quis, quā, quid, *indef. pron.*, anyone, anything, any.

quisquam, quidquam or quicquam, *pron.*, anyone (or anything) at all.

quisquis, quidquid, *pron.*, whoever, whatever.

quo, *adv. and conj.*, whither, for what purpose; in order that.

quondam, *adv.*, once, formerly.

quōniam, *adv.*, since.

quōque, *conj.*, also, too.

quot, *adj. indecl.*, how many, as many as.

quōties, *adv.*, how often, as often as.

rābīes, -ei, *f.*, madness, rage.

rādīus, -i, *m.*, ray, beam.

rādix, -icis, *f.*, root.

rāmus, -i, *m.*, branch.

rāpīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rapid, swift.

rāpio, -ēre, rāpui, raptum. *v. a.*, seize, carry off; hurry (*intrans.*, l. 581).

raptum, -i, *n.*, booty, plunder, theft.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, at intervals, here and there; wide-meshed (*of nets*).

rātio, -ōnis, *f.* (reor), a thinking; plan, method.

rātis, -is, *f.*, ship.

rēcēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, depart, retire, withdraw.

rēcīdīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, renewed, restored.

rēcīngo, -ēre, -cīnxi, -cīntum, *v. a.*, ungirdle, loosen.

rēcīpio, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum. *v. a.*, get back, recover; receive.

rēclūdo, -ēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, *v. a.*, uncover, open; un-sheath.

rēcursō, -āre, *v. n.*, come back (*frequentative*).

reddo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v. a.*, give back, restore.

rēdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, bring back; rescue.

rēfello, -ēre, -felli, *v. a.*, disprove, deny.

rēfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *v. a.*, bring back, recall to mind; answer; win.

rēgina, -ae, *f.*, queen.

rēgio, -ōnis, *f.*, region, district, country.

rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, royal.

regnātor, -ōris, *m.*, ruler.

regnum, -i, *n.*, kingdom.

rēgo, -ēre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.*, rule; guide.

rēlinquo, -ēre, -līqui, -lic-tum, *v. a.*, leave, abandon.

rēlīquiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, remains, relics.

rēmex, -īgis, *m.*, rower (*used collectively*, l. 588).

rēmīto, -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, send back; repay.

rēmūs, -i, *m.*, oar.

rēor, rēri, rātus, *v. a.*, think.

rēpello, -ēre, reppūli, repulsum, *v. a.*, drive back; reject.

rēpērio, -ire, -ui, repertum, *v. a.*, discover, find.

rēplēo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, fill.

rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -posī-tum, *v. a.*, replace, lay upon.

rēquies, -ētis (*acc. requiem*), *f.*, rest, repose.

rēs, rei, *f.*, a thing, matter.

affair; *in pl.*, circumstances, events; power, interests.  
 rēservo, -āre, *v. a.*, keep back.  
 rēsigno, -āre, *v. a.*, unseal, open.  
 rēsisto, -ēre, -stiti, *v. n.*, stand, stop; resist.  
 rēsolvō, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlūtum, *v. a.*, loosen, release.  
 rēsōno, -āre, -āvi, *v. n.*, re-sound, re-echo.  
 respicio, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, *v. a.*, look away at, have regard to.  
 resto, -āre, -stiti, *v. n.*, remain.  
 rēsurgō, -ēre, -surrexi, -sur-rectum, *v. n.*, rise again.  
 rēte, -is, *n.*, net, snare.  
 rētēgo, -ēre, -texi, -tectum, *v. a.*, uncover.  
 rētīnācūlum, -i, *n.*, cable.  
 rētro, *adv.*, backwards.  
 rēvello, -ēre, -velli, -volsum, *v. a.*, tear away, tear up.  
 rēvincio, -ire, -vinxi, -vinc-tum, *v. a.*, bind, wreath.  
 rēviso, -ēre, *v. a.*, revisit.  
 rēvōco, -āre, *v. a.*, recall.  
 rēvolvo, -ēre, -volvi, -vōlūtum, *v. a.*, roll back; *in pass.*, fall or sink back.  
 rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.  
 rideo, -ēre, rīsi, rīsum, *v. n.*, smile, laugh.  
 rīgeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, be stiff.  
 rītē, *adv.*, duly, properly.  
 rōbur, -ōris, *n.*, oak, timber.  
 rōgus, -i, *m.*, funeral-pile, pyre.  
 roscīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dewy.  
 rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, rumour.  
 rumpo, -ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.*, break, break off, end; give vent to.

rūo, -ēre, *v. n.*, rush, hurry along; fall in ruins.  
 rursus, *adv.*, again.  
 rūs, rūris, *n.*, field, country.  
 sācer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sacred, consecrated; *n. pl. as subst.*; sacred rites; sacred vessels, sacred offerings, victims, sacrifice.  
 sācerdos, -ōtis, *c.*, priest, priestess.  
 sācro, -āre, *v. a.*, consecrate.  
 saepē, *adv.*, often.  
 saevio, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*, rage, rave, be mad.  
 saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cruel, hostile, fierce.  
 sāgitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.  
 saltem, *adv.*, at least.  
 saltus, -ūs, *m.*, woodland; valley, glade.  
 sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sanctified, holy.  
 sanguīnēus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blood-stained, bloodshot.  
 sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood.  
 sānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, healthy, well in body or mind.  
 sane.  
 sātus, -a, -um, *p. p. of sēro*, born of, sprung from (*with abl.*); *cf. cretus*.  
 saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wounded, sore smitten.  
 saxum, -i, *n.*, stone, rock.  
 scaena, -ae, *f.*, stage (*of theatre*).  
 sceptrum, -i, *n.*, sceptre; *in pl. abstract*, power, rule.  
 scilicet, *adv.*, of course, doubtless, forsooth (*used ironically*).  
 scōpūlus, -i, *m.*, rock, cliff.  
 sē or sēsē, *sui*, *reflex. pron.*.

- himself, herself, itself, themselves.
- sēco, -āre, secūi, sectum, *v. a.*, cut, cleave.
- sēcrētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, secret, hidden ; (*used adverbially*, l. 494).
- sēcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*sequor*), following ; favourable.
- sēcus, *adv.*, otherwise : *haud secus*, just so.
- sed, *conj.*, but.
- sēdeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.*, sit ; be settled : *sedet animo*, it is resolved.
- sēdes, -is, *f.*, seat ; dwelling, abode.
- sēdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, withdraw, separate.
- segnis, -e, *adj.*, slow, inactive : *haud segnior*, as nimble as.
- sēmiānimis, -e (*four syllables*), *adj.*, half-dead, swooning.
- sēmīta, -ae, *f.*, path.
- sēmīvir, -viri, *m. adj.*, half-man, unmanly, womanish.
- semper, *adv.*, always, ever.
- sēnex, -is, *adj.*, old ; *as subst.*, old man.
- sensus, -ūs, *m.*, feeling, emotion, affection.
- sententia, -ae, *f.*, opinion, decision, resolve.
- sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum, *v. a.*, feel, perceive, think.
- sēpēlio, -ire, sepelīvi, sepul-tum, *v. a.*, bury.
- sēpulcrum, -i, *n.* (*sepelio*), grave, tomb.
- sēquor, sequi, sēcūtus, *v. a.*, follow, pursue, seek for.
- sērēno, -āre, *v. a.*, make bright, calm, clear ; *see note* l. 477.
- sermo, -ōnis, *m.*, speech, language, talk.
- sēro, -ēre, sēvi, sātum, *v. a.*, sow ; produce, beget.
- serpens, -tis, *m.*, serpent, snake.
- sertum, -i, *n.*, garland.
- servio, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, be a slave, serve.
- servo, -āre, *v. a.*, preserve, guard, keep.
- seu, *conj.* (= *sive*), whether . . . or ; if . . . or if.
- si, *conj.*, if ; *in* l. 1110 = *num*, whether.
- sic, *adv.*, thus, so.
- sicco, -āre, *v. a.*, dry, staunch.
- sīdus, -ēris, *n.*, (1) star, constellation : *in pl.*, heaven ; (2) season (of year).
- signum, -i, *n.*, signal, sign.
- sīleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be silent.
- silva, -ae, *f.*, wood.
- sīmīlis, -e, *adj.*, like, resembling.
- sīmul, *adv.*, at the same time ; together : *simul ac*, as soon as.
- sīmūlo, -āre, *v. a.*, imitate, pretend, counterfeit.
- sīnē, *prep.*, without.
- sīno, -ēre, sīvi, sītum, *v. a.*, allow, permit.
- sīnus, -ūs, *m.*, fold (of dress) ; bosom, breast.
- sisto, -ēre, *v. a. and n.*, make to stand, stop ; send, bring, l. 634.
- sītis, -is, *f.*, thirst.
- sīve (*or seu*), *conj.*, whether . . . or ; if . . . or if.
- sōcio, -āre, *v. a.*, join, unite.
- sōcius, -ii (*gen. pl.*, *socium*), *m.*, companion, comrade.
- sol, sōlis, *m.*, sun ; day.



**sollicito**, -āre, *v. a.*, disturb, trouble.

**solor**, -āri, -ātus, *v. a.*, console, appease.

**solum**, -i, *n.*, ground, soil.

**solus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only.

**solvo**, -ēre, solvi, sölütum, *v. a.*, loosen, release, relax ; do away with, remove : solvi in somnos, find release in sleep, l. 530.

**somnus**, -i, *m.*, sleep.

**sonipes**, -pēdis, *m.*, horse, steed (*lit.* noisy-footed).

**sono**, -are, sonui, sonitum. *v. n.*, sound, ring, rattle.

**sonus**, -i or -ūs, *m.*, sound.

**sopor**, -ōris, *m.*, sleep, slumber.

**söpörifer**, -fēra, -fērum, *adj.*, sleep-giving, drowsy.

**söror**, -ōris, *f.*, sister.

**sörs**, -tis, *f.*, lot ; oracle.

**spargo**, -ēre, sparsi, sparsum, *v. a.*, scatter ; sprinkle, bedabble.

**spätior**, -āri, *v. n.*, walk about, pace.

**spätium**, -ii, *n.*, space ; interval ; time ; pause, respite.

**spēcies**, -ei, *f.*, appearance, figure.

**spēcūla**, -ae, *f.*, watch-tower.

**spēlunca**, -ae, *f.*, cave.

**sperno**, -ēre, sprēvi, sprētum, *v. a.*, scorn, despise, reject.

**spēro**, -āre, *v. a.*, hope ; look for, expect.

**spes**, -ei, *f.*, hope.

**spīritus**, -ūs, *m.*, breath, life.

**spīro**, -āre, *v. n.*, breathe ; quiver, palpitate.

**spölium**, -ii, *n.*, spoil, prize.

**spontē**, *adv.* (*abl.* of extinct

*word*), of one's own accord, willingly : *with possess. pron., sponte mea*, of my own free will.

**spūma**, -ae, *f.*, foam, spray.

**spūmo**, -āre, *v. n.*, foam.

**stābīlis**, -e, *adj.* (sto), firm-standing, lasting.

**stātuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, set up, found ; determine.

**stella**, -ae, *f.*, star.

**stellātus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, starred, sparkling.

**stīmūlo**, -āre, *v. a.*, spur on ; excite.

**stīpēs**, -ītis, *m.*, trunk, stem.

**stīpo**, -āre, *v. a.*, throng round, surround.

**stirps**, -is, *f.*, race, family ; offspring.

**sto**, stāre, stēti. stātum, *v. n.*, stand ; be firmly fixed, remain.

**strātum**, -i, *n.*, couch.

**strīdo**, -ēre (*or* strīdeo, -ēre), *v. n.*, make a harsh sound, grate.

**strīdor**, -ōris, *m.*, noise (*of a loud harsh kind*), loud creaking.

**stringo**, -ere, strinxi, stric-tum, *v. a.*, draw tight ; draw, unsheathe.

**strūo**, -ere, struxi, structum, *v. a.*, (1) build, erect ; (2) devise, plan.

**stūdium**, -ii, *n.*, eagerness, desire, zeal, haste.

**suādeo**, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, *v. a.*, recommend, advise, suggest, invite.

**sub**, *prep.*, under, beneath, down in ; (*with acc.*) down to ; up towards ; l. 560, at, at the time of.



**sūbeo**, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. a.*,  
 go under. enter ; lift (*on  
 one's shoulders*).  
**sūbītus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden.  
**sūblīmīs**, -e, *adj.*, raised up,  
 aloft, on high.  
**submitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-  
 sum, *v. a.*, let down, lower,  
 submit.  
**subnecto**, -ēre, -nexui, -nex-  
 um, *v. a.*, bind beneath.  
**sūbōles**, -is, *f.*, offspring.  
**subrīgo**, -ēre, *v. a. (act. of  
 surgo)*, raise, erect.  
**subter**, *adv. and prep.*, beneath,  
 under.  
**succēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,  
*v. n.*, come to, enter.  
**succumbo**, -ēre, -cūbui, -cubi-  
 tum, *v. n.*, lie down ; give  
 in, yield.  
**sum**, esse, fūi, *v. n.*, be.  
**summa**, -ae, *f.*, main point ;  
 final decision.  
**summus**, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,  
 highest, topmost.  
**sūmo**, -ēre, sumpsi, sump-  
 tum, *v. a.*, take ; choose,  
 select.  
**sūper**, *adv. and prep.*, above ;  
 concerning, on behalf of.  
**sūperbus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, proud,  
 haughty.  
**sūpērimpono**, -ēre, -pōsui,  
 -positum, *v. a.*, place or lay  
 upon.  
**sūpērus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, upper,  
 above : *m. pl.*, *superi*, the  
 gods above.  
**sūpīnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, bent  
 backwards ; uplifted (*of  
 hands with the palms upper-  
 most*).  
**supplex**, -īcis, *adj.*, suppliant :  
 often adverbially, humbly.

**supplīcium**, -ii, *n.*, punish-  
 ment, torture.  
**sūpra**, *adv. and prep.*, above.  
**surgo**, -ēre, surrexi, surrec-  
 tum, *v. n.*, rise ; grow.  
**suscīpio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
*v. a.*, undertake ; take up.  
**suspectus**, -a, -um, *p. p. of  
 suspicio*, mistrusted, sus-  
 pected.  
**suspensus**, -a, -um, *p. p. of  
 suspendo*, hung up ; in  
 suspense, anxious.  
**sūsus**, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*,  
 his, her, its, their own.  
**tāceo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*,  
 be silent.  
**tācītus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, silent,  
 hidden, secret.  
**taeda**, -ae, *f.*, fir-wood ; torch,  
 marriage-torch.  
**taedet**, -ēre, -uit or taesum  
 est, *v. n.*, *impers.*, it wearies.  
**tālāria**, -ium, *n. pl.*, winged  
 sandals.  
**tālis**, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind,  
 such.  
**tam**, *adv.*, so, such, as.  
**tāmen**, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet,  
 still, after all.  
**tandem**, *adv.*, at length, at  
 last : *in questions*, pray, *e. g.*  
*cur tandem*, pray why ?  
**tango**, -ēre, tēgi, tactum,  
*v. a.*, touch ; affect ; reach ;  
 have to do with.  
**tantum**, *adv.*, so much ;  
 only.  
**tantus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great,  
 so much.  
**tectum**, -i, *n. (tego)*, shelter,  
 roof, house.  
**tēgo**, -ēre, texi, tectum, *v. a.*,  
 cover ; hide.

tēla, -ae, *f.*, web, threads (*of cloth, etc.*).

tellus, -ūris, *f.*, earth.

tēlum, -ī, *n.*, spear, dart, javelin.

templum, -ī, *n.*, temple, shrine.

tempto, -āre, *v. a.*, try, test, sound.

tempus, -ōris, *n.*, (1) time, opportunity ; (2) temple (*of the head*), brow.

tēnax, -ācis, *adj.*, holding fast, cleaving to, tenacious.

tendo, -ēre, tētendi, tentum or tensum, *v. a. and n.*, stretch, reach, extend.

tēneo, -ēre, tenui, tentum, *v. a.*, hold ; inhabit.

tēnuis, -e, *adj.*, thin, rare, fine.

ter, *adv.*, three times, thrice.

tērgēmīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, threefold, triple.

termīnus, -ī, *m.*, boundary, limit, end.

tēro, -ēre, trīvi, trītum, *v. a.*, rub, wear away ; spend, waste : *terere otia*, to spend time idly.

terra, -ae, *f.*, land.

terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, frighten, alarm, terrify.

terrībilis, -e, *adj.*, terrible, fearful.

terrīfico, -āre, *v. a.*, frighten, terrify.

terrīto, -āre, *v. a.* (*frequent. of terreo*), alarm, terrify.

testor, -āri, -ātus, *v. a.*, call to witness, swear by.

thālāmus, -ī, *m.*, chamber ; marriage-bed ; marriage.

tīgris, -is, *m. or f.*, tiger, tigress.

tīmeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, fear, be afraid of.

tīmor, -ōris, *m.*, fear.

tōnītrus, -ūs, *m. and n.*, thunder.

tōnō, -āre, -ui, -itum, *v. a. and n.*, thunder ; call loudly.

torqueo, -ēre, torsi, tortum, *v. a.*, twist, turn ; wield, control ; whirl, hurl.

tortus, -a, -um, *p. p. of above*, twisted.

tōt, *indecl. adj.*, so many, as many.

tōtīdem, *indecl. adj.*, just so many, just as many.

tōtiens, *adv.*, so often.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, all.

trabs, trābis, *f.*, timber ; ship.

tractābilis, -e, *adj.*, easily handled ; yielding, pliant ; (*of weather*) favourable, clement.

trādo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v. a.*, hand over to, surrender : *tradere se sub*, submit to.

trāho, -ēre, traxi, tractum, *v. a.*, draw ; draw in, imbibe ; drag, trail.

trāno, -āre, *v. a.*, swim across, float through.

transmitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.*, go across, run over.

transtrum, -ī, *n.*, cross-bench (*for rowers*).

trēmo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, tremble, quiver.

trēpīdo, -āre, *v. n.*, hurry in alarm ; be astir.

trēpīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alarmed, excited.

trēs, trīa, *num. adj.*, three.

triētērīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, re-

curring every three years, triennial.  
 tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, melancholy, gloomy.  
 triumphus, -i, *m.*, possession of victory, triumph; victory.  
 trivium, -ii, *n.* (tres + via), cross-roads.  
 trūdo, -ĕre, trūsi, trūsum, *v. a.*, push.  
 tū, tui, *pers. pron.*, thou.  
 tūĕor, -ĕri, tuius, *v. a.*, look at.  
 tum, *adv.*, then, next.  
 tundo, -ĕre, tūtūdi, tunsum or tūsum, *v. a.*, beat, smite, buffet.  
 turbidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, disturbed, troubled, stormy.  
 turbo, -āre, *v. a.*, disturb; *in pass.*, to be in a tumult (*cf. misceo*).  
 tūrīcrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tus + cremo), incense-burning.  
 turpis, -e, *adj.*, base, vile, shameful.  
 turris, -is, *f.*, tower.  
 tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe; protecting.  
 tūus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*, thy, thine.  
 tŷrannus, -i, *m.*, ruler, sovereign.  
 ūber, -ĕris, *n.*, breast, pap, udder.  
 ūbī, *adv.*, (1) where; (2) when.  
 ulciscor, -i, ultus, *v. a.*, avenge, requite, punish.  
 ultimus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, last, uttermost; furthest, most distant.

ultor, -ōris, *m.*, avenger.  
 ultrix, -icis, *f. adj.*, avenging.  
 ultro, *adv.*, beyond, moreover; of one's own accord.  
 ūlūlatus, -ūs, *m.*, howling, wailing.  
 ūlūlo, -āre, *v. n. and a.*, (1) howl, cry aloud, wail; (2) call loudly upon, invoke with yells.  
 umbra, -ae, *f.*, shade, gloom (*of death, &c.*); ghost, apparition.  
 ūmens, -tis, *pr. p. of ūmeo*, damp, wet, moist.  
 ūmĕrus, -i, *m.*, shoulder.  
 ūmīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wet, liquid.  
 umquam, *adv.*, ever.  
 ūnā, *adv.*, together, at the same time.  
 ūnānīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of one heart, sympathetic, darling.  
 unda, -ae, *f.*, water, wave.  
 undīque, *adv.*, from all sides, on all sides.  
 undōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of waves, billowy.  
 unguis, -is, *m.* (two syllables), nail.  
 unctus, -a, -um, *p. p. of unguo* (= anoint), smeared with pitch, pitchy (*of ships*).  
 ūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.  
 urbs, urbis, *f.*, city.  
 ūro, -ĕre, ussi, ustum, *v. a.*, burn; *in pass.*, be on fire.  
 ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use, service.  
 ut, *conj.*, as; when; in order that.  
 ūterque, ūtraque, ūtrumque, *pron.*, each of two, both.  
 uxōrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, enslaved by a woman.

vacca, -ae, *f.*, cow.  
 vācūus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty.  
 vādo, -ēre, *v. n.*, go.  
 vāgīna, -ae, *f.*, sheath.  
 vāleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be strong; be able.  
 vālidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.  
 vallis, -is, *f.*, valley.  
 vānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty. groundless; vain, fruitless.  
 vārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, different, shifting, varying, fickle.  
 vātes, -is, *c.*, priest, prophet.  
 vel, *conj. and adv.*, either . . . or; even.  
 vellus, -ēris, *n.*, fleece; *in pl.*, woollen fillets or garlands.  
 vēlox, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift.  
 vēlum, -i, *n.*, sail.  
 vēlūt, *adv.*, as, like: *ac velut*, just as.  
 vēna, -ae, *f.*, vein.  
 vēnābūlum, -i, *n.* (*venor*), hunting-spear.  
 vēnēnum, -i, *n.*, poison.  
 vēnīa, -ae, *f.*, pardon; favour.  
 vēnio, -ire, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, come: *venire in*, l. 339, enter into.  
 vēnor, -āri, -ātus, *v. n.*, hunt.  
 ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.  
 verbum, -i, *n.*, word.  
 vēreōr, -ēri, veritus, *v. a.*, fear.  
 vēro, *adv.*, truly, indeed.  
 verro, -ēre, verri, versum, *v. a.*, sweep, scour.  
 verso, -āre, *v. a.* (*frequent. of verto*), turn often, shift. turn over in the mind, meditate.  
 vertex, -icis, *m.*, top, summit, head.  
 verto, -ēre, verti, versum, *v. a.*, turn.  
 verum, *adv.*, but, indeed.

vestīgium, -ii, *n.*, footstep, trace.  
 vestis, -is, *f.*, robe, garment.  
 vētus, -ēris, *adj.*, old.  
 vexo, -āre, *v. a.*, vex, harass, trouble.  
 vīa, -ae, *f.*, way, path, road.  
 vīcissim, *adv.*, in turn.  
 vīdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *v. a.*, see; *in pass.*, seem.  
 vīgeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, flourish, thrive.  
 vīgil, -īlis, *adj.*, watchful; (*of a fire*), ever burning.  
 vīgīlo, -āre, *v. n.*, be awake, alert.  
 vinco, -ēre, vīci, victum, *v. a.*, conquer, overcome.  
 vincūlum or vinclum, -i, *n.*, chain, bond: *in pl.*, sandals (l. 518).  
 vindīco, -āre, *v. a.*, claim; rescue.  
 vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine.  
 vīōlo, -āre, *v. a.*, violate, profane, dishonour.  
 vir, vīri, *m.*, man; husband.  
 virga, -ae, *f.*, rod, wand.  
 virgo, -inis, *f.*, virgin, maiden.  
 virtus, -ūtis, *f.*, valour, merit.  
 vis, *gen. wanting*, *f.*, force, power, number: *in pl.*, strength.  
 vīsum, -i, *n.*, sight, portent.  
 vīsus, -ūs, *m.*, sight, vision.  
 vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.  
 vitta, -ae, *f.*, garland, ribbon, fillet.  
 vīvo, -ēre, vixi, victum, *v. n.*, live.  
 vōco, -āre, *v. a.*, call, call upon, invite.  
 vōlātīlis, -e, *adj.*, flying.  
 volnus, -ēris, *n.*, wound, hurt: l. 689, sword.

vŏlo, -āre, *v. n.*, fly.

vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *v. a.*, wish,  
be willing.

voltus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance,  
face, look.

vŏlŭcris, -is, *f.*, bird.

vŏluntas, -ātis, *f.*, will, in-  
clination ; goodwill, dis-  
position.

vŏlŭto, -āre, *v. a.* (*frequent. of*  
*volvo*), brood upon, ponder  
restlessly.

volvo, -ĕre, volvi, vŏlŭtum,  
*v. a.*, roll, revolve : *in pass.*,  
flow (l. 449).

vŏtum, -i, *n.*, vow, prayer.

vox, vŏcis, *f.*, voice, words,  
utterance.

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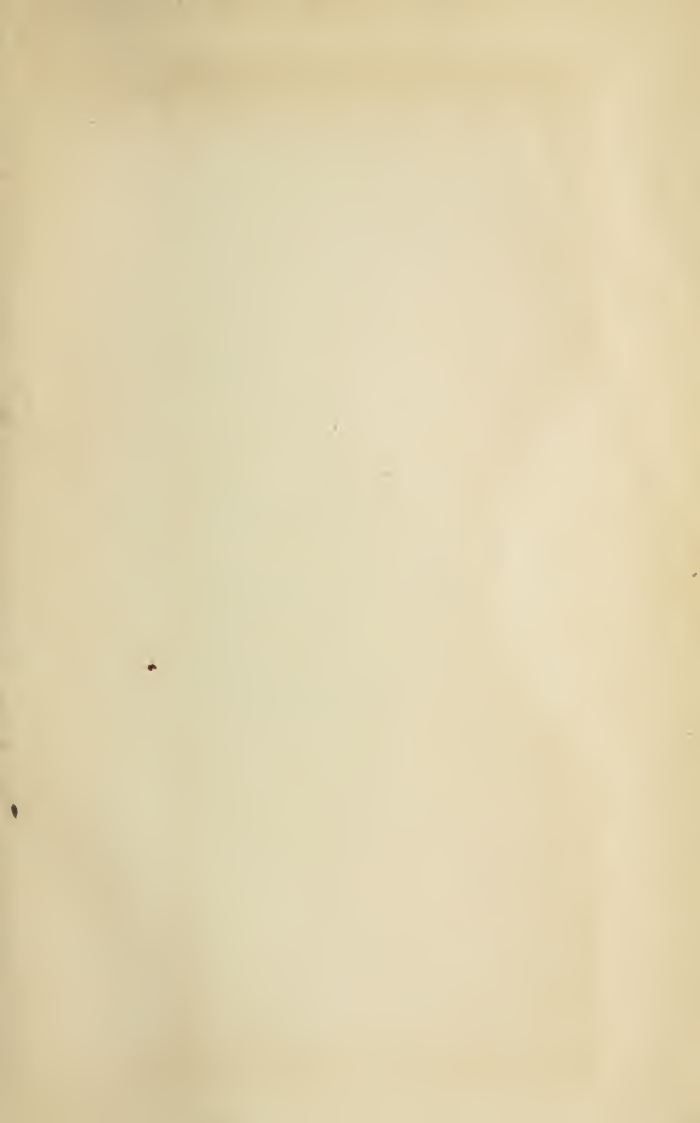
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